The Northwestern Miller

COMIN' THRU THE RYE

JULY 18, 1950

Volume 243
Number 3

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I WISH I WERE

I WISH I MIGHT . . . .

Over two years now Tom Brown has felt he couldn't risk even a short trip up to his favorite lake. Seems production problems have been mounting up and Tom figures he ought to always be on hand. But now and then Tom can't keep that fisherman's faraway look out of his eyes when he starts checking over his tackle box and equipment.

International's "Bakery-Proved" Flours can give Tom Brown and hundreds like him a new freedom from shop production problems that keep a man tied down. Always uniform, International's flours assure the production of top-quality baked goods, day in and day out . . . saves needless man-hours and wasted ingredients by eliminating uneven shop performance.

Let the International representative prove to your satisfaction that when it comes to uniformity, there's no substitute for International's full line of "Bakery-Proved" Flours.

Fresh Flavor

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Rye flour, too, is at its best when fresh. And that's a good reason for getting your rye flour from Pillsbury. Thanks to efficient distribution, careful handling, and rapid turnover, Pillsbury's Rye Flours reach you while their fine rye flavor is at its peak.

If your aim is to make the best-tasting loaf of rye bread in town, here's your flour!

White to dark—a type for every purpose ... Also RY-BLEN-DO—a blend of Pillsbury's choice Rye Flours and strongest Northwest Clear.

Pillsbury's Rye Flours

PILLSBURY MILLS, Inc.

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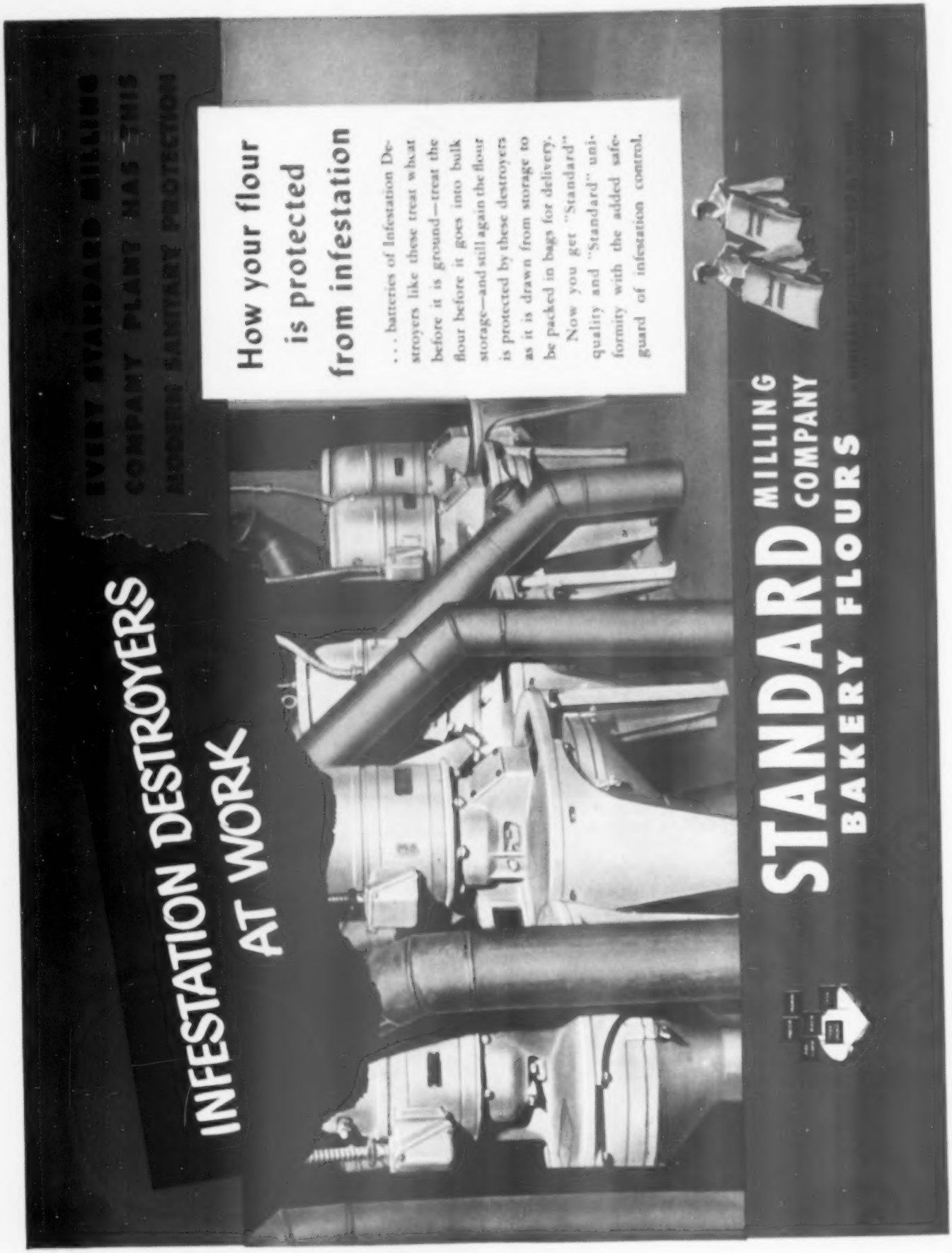
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COMPANY PLANT HAS THIS
MODERN SANITARY PROTECTION
INFESTATION DESTROYERS
AT WORK
How your flour
is protected
from infestation
. . . batteries of Infestation Destroyers like these treat wheat before it is ground—treat the flour before it goes into bulk storage—and still again the flour is protected by these destroyers as it is drawn from storage to be packed in bags for delivery.
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General Offices: Great Falls, Montana
Please have your representative call and give me complete information about milling flour to my individual specifications.

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The American Baker • Feedstuffs • Milling Production

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BEMIS

"America's No. 1 Bag Maker"

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Here's how a flour jobber can be sure about the quality of his merchandise and the satisfaction of his customers . . . switch to KELLY'S FAMOUS flour. What better proof could there be than the record of regular customers who have used this flour, some of them for three or four or more decades.

Milled exclusively from scientifically selected varieties of finest hard wheat under constant Laboratory Control.

The WILLIAM KELLY MILLING COMPANY

Capacity 5,000 Sacks **HUTCHINSON, KANSAS** *Grain Storage 1,000,000 Bus.*

3 BAKER FLOURS

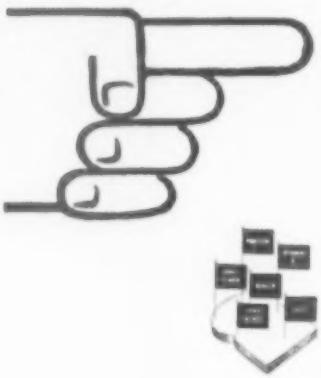
that give *consistent quality for greater profits!*

TEA TABLE
OVENSPRING
BIG VALUE

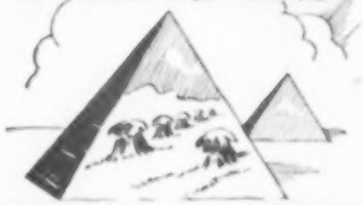
THE WEBER FLOUR MILLS CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

FIRST STEP TO A BETTER LOAF

No method could be simpler or more effective in the production of a quality loaf than to start with KANSAS PYRAMID, a superior medium patent flour, milled from the finest hard winter wheats. This great flour is a sound foundation for better bread because of *extra* care in selection of wheats that composed it and *extra* skill in milling. And like its world famous namesake, PYRAMID is unchanging and uniform day after day.



Kansas



PYRAMID
FLOUR

THE WILLIS NORTON COMPANY Wichita, Kansas
Quality Millers Since 1879

POLAR BEAR FLOUR IS KING

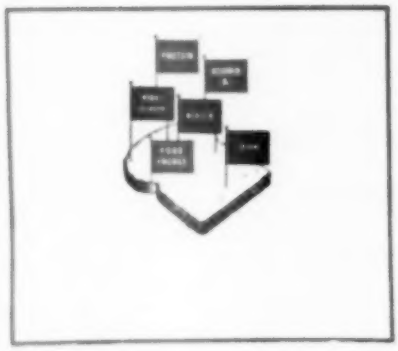
Of course, there are flours that you can buy cheaper than POLAR BEAR, but there are none that build a better permanent business for the flour jobber.

FOUNDED BY
ANDREW J. HUNT-1899

The NEW ERA MILLING CO. ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS

If it's I-H milled - it's "good" Flour!

MILLS AT TOPEKA, KANSAS—7,500 Cwts. Daily Capacity • Mill and Terminal Grain Storage 1,500,000 Bus.



THERE'S plenty of reason this year for the flour jobber to cover some of his future requirements in advance. And there is plenty of reason, too, as there is every year, to pick I-H flours for leadership in your flour wholesaling department. I-H flours are milled from finer, choicer wheats and milled with expert care and craftsmanship.

THE ISMERT-HINCKE MILLING COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

BILL STERN TELLS ANOTHER SPORTS STORY

a star is born!

About two decades ago, under a blinding sun in Dallas, Texas, the famous Walter Hagen, was playing for the PGA championship. During that memorable match, Walter Hagen, about to try a difficult shot, found the glare of the sun annoying. So, when he spotted a youngster in the crowd wearing a cap with a long sun visor, Walter Hagen walked up to the boy and asked him if he could borrow his cap to shade his eyes. Thrilled beyond words, the unknown boy whipped off his cap and proudly handed it to the famous golf champion. That moment changed the boy's life. Walter Hagen became that boy's idol and inspiration. From that moment on, that boy with the cap resolved to become some day a golf champion, too, just like the great Haig.

He did. As the years went by, he became recognized as the greatest golfer in the world. As a professional golf champion he made a fortune, and while still at the height of his fame, he retired to a life of ease and comfort.

That in brief is the story of a golf champion known to fame as *Byron Nelson*. And perhaps it all wouldn't have happened if one day he hadn't been an unknown boy spectator at a golf match, wearing a cap that Walter Hagen wanted to borrow. But it was from such a trifling moment that imperishable golf history was made.

Yes, it's often the little things that set the course of men and industries. Of course, once started, it takes some mighty *big* efforts to reach the top and *stay* there. In the flour business, Commander-Larabee has invested millions in research, milling and storage facilities . . . gathered a staff of experts in every phase of flour production, from the field to your shop. All to gain the experience, the "know-how," the facilities needed to give you the finest flour milled . . . Commander-Larabee's Flour!

WHEN PERFORMANCE COUNTS . . .

COMMANDER-LARABEE MILLING COMPANY

Commander-Larabee Milling Company

GENERAL OFFICES | MINNEAPOLIS - 2 - MINNESOTA

Bread Price Increases Stir Criticism

Philippines Places Large Flour Order in U. S. and Canada

SEATTLE—The Philippine government, acting apparently as a result of the Korean fighting, last week placed orders for some 1 million 50-lb. sacks of flour with U.S. and Canadian mills. The flour is for West Coast delivery and must be shipped by Aug. 1.

The business, which had been anticipated for some time, was divided about equally between U.S. and Canadian mills. The order, independent of the regular trade, was placed by a government agency.

Philippine consumption is reported normally to be about 700,000 sacks a month, but the government there has been limiting purchases to about 500,000 sacks a month in an effort to conserve foreign exchange and encourage greater use of home grown grains and products. As a result, the stockpile of flour in the Philippines has been dwindling.

Not long ago a purchase of 500,000 sacks was made—which represents a theoretical one-month supply. Then, with the outbreak of the Korean war, the Philippines ordered another 1 million sacks, representing theoretically an additional two-month supply.

Mills were reported to have had sufficient supplies for the most part to take care of this business because it had been expected.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

8 FIRMS WIN AWARDS FOR ANNUAL REPORTS

NEW YORK — From the almost 5,000 corporation annual reports for 1949 submitted in the 10th annual survey conducted by Weston Smith of Financial World, the following eight milling companies have qualified for "highest merit award" citations:

Arcady Farms Milling Co., Central Soya Co., Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., General Mills, Inc., Omar, Inc., Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Quaker Oats, and A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.

The stockholder reports of these companies have thus become candidates for the final judging, and one will be selected for a "best of industry" award and presented with a bronze "oscar of industry" at the Financial World Annual Report Awards Banquet. A year ago the 1948 annual report of General Mills, Inc., won the trophy for the best report in this industrial classification.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

Further Increase In Domestic Sugar Quota Seen

WASHINGTON — The recent increase in the domestic sugar quota of 350,000 tons of raw sugar is likely to be followed by another substantial increase, sugar trade experts here forecast.

Domestic distribution has been running ahead of the allotment, according to these trade sources and the advance has been further stimulated by the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

On the other hand the U.S. Department of Agriculture which announced the sugar quota increase to 7,850,000 tons says this quantity should be adequate to provide all buyers with adequate supplies at reasonable prices. For details see story on page 30.

The sugar situation is now seen in the control of the Cuban sugar interests and it is unlikely that the expected quota increase will be granted until the market absorbs the increased grants. Cuba definitely holds the whip hand, sugar trade sources here say.

Industrial users have been pressing USDA to broaden the sugar import quota, claiming even prior to the outbreak of the Korean war that the quota was too thin to meet domestic requirements without running up prices. One influence in the recent advance in bread prices has been the increased cost of sugar, baking industry officials say.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

TIMING OF HIKE "UNFORTUNATE" IN VIEW OF KOREAN SITUATION

Baking Industry Officials Say Action Necessary Because of Recent Wage Increases, Ingredient Advances—Government Investigations Asked

Bakers in cities in all parts of the country raised the price of bread 1¢ a loaf last week, blaming the increased cost of the staff of life on higher labor rates and higher ingredient costs. The timing of the price hike was unfortunate, however, because of the Korean situation. Government officials from national, state and local levels immediately sounded the call for an investigation of the bread price increases which some of them branded as "war profiteering."

Actually, as baking industry spokesmen pointed out, the troubled international situation was not a major factor in the increase of bread prices. A price hike had been made "imperative" by recent wage increases for bakery workers and rising prices of ingredients.

In Washington, where bread prices were advanced 1¢ a loaf, congressional criticism of the price hike was heard as a by-product of discussions of possible emergency economic controls. Sen. Burnet Maybank (D., S.C.) announced that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee would meet July 20 to look into recent advances in the retail price of food. The Senator specifically pointed to recent boosts in the retail prices of bread and eggs.

Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) added his voice to the criticism with the comment that "certain economic forces are taking advantage of the fear and hysteria caused by the Korean crisis."

Investigations Possible

The bread price advances also came under the critical attention of Sen. Guy Gillette (D., Iowa), who has in recent years been the leader of congressional criticism of bread pricing practices. The Iowa Senator declared that "bakers show less zeal in reducing prices than in moving them up." He indicated that his committee may take over special investigations of food price boosts if the Maybank committee uncovers evidence of "unreasonable price activity."

In the House, Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D., Pa.) called the 1¢ jump in bread prices an "obvious attempt at war profiteering" and stated that he would ask a special House investigation on this phase of the food price flurry.

Baking industry spokesmen in the nation's capital admitted that the announcement of general bread price increases was unfortunate in its timing. They pointed out, however, that they could no longer delay action after the recent labor agreements that resulted in increased wage rates for bakery workers. In Washington, for example, the payroll of one baking company has increased $11,000 monthly as a result of the new contract. In addition, the industry

(Continued on page 41)

TRADE GROUP CLARIFIES CASH MILLFEED QUOTES

KANSAS CITY—Because of a difference of opinion as to the exact meaning of cash millfeed quotations, the millfeed cash price committee of the Kansas City Board of Trade clarified the term at a meeting July 17.

Hereafter, instead of the designation "cash millfeed prices" the quotations will be on the basis of "millfeed prices, shipment within three business days including today."

Previously opinions differed as to whether the cash market quotations announced by the board represented spot or immediate shipment. In the customary trade terms, this is now established as immediate shipment in the language quoted above.

CCC Sells 2-3 Million Bushels of Wheat at Gulf Market Price

KANSAS CITY—The Commodity Credit Corp. in the past few days has sold an estimated total of 2-3 million bushels of wheat to the private trade for export at prices equivalent to the current market at the Gulf at the time of sale.

For several months, CCC has had an announced policy of selling grain to the private trade for export at "market prices," but until recently Gulf grain price levels have been lower than the equivalent of Kansas City and similar terminals, plus freight to the export point, and CCC officials chose to consider the latter price as representing the "market."

Short wheat crops this year have now put Gulf prices on a full shipping basis, and CCC began making sales July 14. Trade reports indicate that sales were made at Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Gulf points. Larger exporters were the buyers. It is thought that a large share of the purchases were applied on sales made to Brazil, although some other lots also were believed worked.

The largest share of the bookings was made July 17, trade reports indicated, and the government price was reported as $2.43 for No. 1 hard winter on some of the bookings.

No official statement has been made by CCC on the reason for the sales, but the trade believes that, in addition to following the previously established pricing method, to some extent the sales were made to help check rising markets and head off an inflationary action in wheat futures. Some of the pricing changes made by CCC in relation to market action encourages this thought.

Some observers point out that if exporters can turn to CCC to cover their sales with cash wheat, there is no need for them to enter the futures market to buy, which relieves futures of that pressure. Also, it swells the free cash wheat supply and, if the policy is followed persistently, will tend to put a top on the market.

The selling also gives the agency an opportunity to improve its wheat position at a time when government wheat export business is slow. Since CCC is no longer the sole wheat exporter, it needs private trade outlets also to help move its wheat accumulations into foreign markets.

The grain trade does not expect that the government will follow declines in wheat from this level, and probably could not afford to be a substantial wheat seller if prices were much below loan levels.

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Wheat Flour Institute Plan Outlined

MNF DEVELOPS NEW PROGRAM TO HIKE FLOUR CONSUMPTION

Revised Program to Be Carried Out Through Five Main Channels—Resignation of Lloyd Ellingwood Announced

CHICAGO—The expanded Wheat Flour Institute, operating under a revised program, will step up the campaign to increase flour consumption, the Millers National Federation reports. The expanded program will be carried out through five main channels—the school, publicity, home economics, professional and restaurant fields.

Development of the new program was disclosed following a conference of the federation's Wheat Flour Institute committee, July 11, at the Bismarck Hotel in Chicago. The meeting was attended by Howard W. Files of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, federation president; J. C. Beaven of Standard Milling Co., Chicago, chairman; M. A. Briggs of Austin-Heaton Co., Durham, N.C.; G. J. Buettner of Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., Dallas; Frank A. Yost of Hopkinsville (Ky.) Milling Co., an alternate to V. H. Engelhard of Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc., Louisville; John Tatam of International Milling Co., Minneapolis, and G. Cullen Thomas of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis.

The committee reviewed the work of the Wheat Flour Institute and the suspended Millers Long Range Program and considered a definition of the problems involved in a national program to increase consumption. The basic elements of both programs, with the exception of consumer advertising, will be continued and enlarged, it was announced.

Announcement of the new program under the new Wheat Flour Institute follows action at the MNF convention in May in Chicago. At that time, it was announced that the long range program would be put on a stand-by basis, with the educational and promotional phases to be continued under institute supervision.

Consolidation of the two programs will provide centralized direction for the home economics work of the former institute and the school and professional activities of the long range program, it was pointed out following the institute committee meeting. The committee took a comprehensive definition of the scope of the new effort, calling it "educational" in the largest sense.

Ellingwood Resigns

At the same meeting, the committee was informed of the resignation of the director of the suspended long range program, Lloyd Ellingwood, and the appointment of Howard Lampman, who has been assistant director, as acting director of the new Wheat Flour Institute. Tribute was paid to Mr. Ellingwood's contribution of interest, enthusiasm and energy to the success of the long range program.

The administrative organization of the new Wheat Flour Institute was also discussed by the committee. It was recommended that it proceed under the direction of Herman Steen, federation vice president, according to the new assignment of work and the availability of personnel. Mr. Steen said an announcement on the internal reorganization may be forthcoming soon.

Five Basic Channels

Five basic channels for the organization of the new Wheat Flour Institute were charted by the committee. Specific points to stress and strengthen were described within each field. These included:

The school program: Present materials will be improved as revised to fit changing conditions. New materials will be developed to complete the coverage of service available to schools. Additional effort will be directed at enlargement of the distribution of materials both numerically and through their acceptannce among key educators.

Publicity: The frequency and distribution of product publicity will be increased within the limits of budget and manpower. Expansion of mailing lists to include house organs and specialized media was recommended. It was believed that a shift from product (recipe) publicity to food and nutrition news might improve editorial acceptance—already at a level higher than for most industries.

Home economics: The immediate addition of a sixth field worker to bring the staff of the institute to full complement was recommended. Preliminary plans were also made to improve relations between the field staff and the industry to give millers greater insight into that phase of the program.

Professional activities: The committee recommended that the program to reach the nation's doctors, dentists and dieticians be stepped up along the lines surveyed under the long range program. Mr. Beaven used as an example the great potential in work with restricted groups such as pediatricians, who, in teaching essentials of diet to mothers, influence the eating habits of an entire family.

Restaurant field: With an estimated 25% of all meals served in public eating establishments, restaurants were regarded as a fruitful field for greater institute activity. It was recommended that a restaurant program be developed to work through home economists, institutional bakers and kindred associations.

A packet of more than two dozen printed bulletins, periodicals, booklets and charts was provided each member at the committee meeting, with individual materials identified by number to facilitate identification during the reading of the program outline. Several millers expressed surprise at the wealth of material available, not only to schools but to the mills themselves for use in education and promotion. The committee unanimously endorsed a resolution requiring greater promotion of the materials to the industry.

"Not one miller in a hundred has any idea of the usefulness and fine quality of this work," said Mr. Beaven.

The mechanics for distributing the materials was also explored in a discussion led by Mr. Files. It was explained that the field staff has proved very valuable in stimulating the interest of educators, health officials and home economists in both long range and institute materials. This activity will be continued, with added inquiries stimulated by advertising to the professions through general education, home economics and nutrition and medical journals.

A report was also made on work in progress, which included a slide film to add to the institute library of five already available, a fourth school chart on the Newfoundland survey entitled "A Modern Health Experiment" and a revision of the fundamental school program booklet, "Blackboard Lessons on Food."

The point was stressed that the industry's educational effort has proved highly acceptable to teachers and professional groups because of its "unselfish, service" approach. The importance of enriched wheat flour foods is taught, not to the exclusion of other food products, but in relation to other foods in diet recommended for improved health, it was pointed out.

A further, more detailed outline of the institute's expanded program will become available in the federation's report to its members, MNF officials said.

The committee decided to meet again in Chicago Aug. 15 to review the activities of the institute field staff. Members of the field staff will be in Chicago at that time for a quarterly meeting.

Anthony G. Allison

APPOINTED—Anthony G. Allison, recently appointed director of public relations for the Chicago Board of Trade, has charge of the board's educational, statistical and market information departments. Formerly Mr. Allison held public relations and research posts with the Transportation Association of America, the Board of Investigation and Research, and the Illinois Central System.

Brazil to Take 3¾ Million Bu. of Wheat from U.S.

WASHINGTON—The Department of Commerce announced July 17 that 100,000 metric tons (3¾ million bushels) of U.S. wheat will be licensed for import into Brazil.

No flour is expected to move under this proposal since the Brazilian government has announced that only domestic flour mills will be granted import licenses.

The Brazilian wheat needs are urgent, according to officials in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and it is expected that some of this wheat will move prior to Aug. 1 and will be charged against the Brazilian 1949-50 International Wheat Agreement quota.

The Brazilian government has been unable to obtain adequate deliveries of wheat from Argentina, with which it has a trade agreement to buy 800,000 tons of wheat and 15,000 tons of wheat flour for the balance of 1950.

Brazil has an International Wheat Agreement quota of approximately 13,228,000 bu., but except for very minor amounts nothing has been purchased against that quota in the past crop year.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

SUNSHINE PAYS $1

NEW YORK—Directors of Sunshine Biscuit Co. have declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 18.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

Crop Outlook in in Canada Improves More

WINNIPEG — Western Canada's over-all crop picture continues to improve, despite setbacks in various sections of all three provinces. Barring any serious damage from possible crop hazards, particularly early frosts, Saskatchewan will produce a substantially better than average crop, with Manitoba not far behind.

Due to the lack of moisture in the early part of the season, Alberta crops suffered heavily in some sections. However, conditions in many sections of that province have improved and yields may be close to the long-time average.

Despite active chemical warfare, grasshoppers are becoming increasingly active, particularly in parts of southern Saskatchewan. Weather has been unfavorable as far as hopper control measures are concerned. This pest is also showing increased activity in parts of southern Manitoba. Wireworms are causing damage in scattered localities, but appear to be in greater numbers in the southern half of Alberta.

Scattered hail damage was reported in the three prairie provinces during the week and ranged from slight to severe. Wild oat growth is heavy in many parts of the West, but

spraying is effectively controlling most other weeds.

Over the West, wheat ranges 6 to 20 in. in height, with drouth responsible for short stands and heads in parts of southern and central Alberta. Most of the wheat has reached the shot-blade stage, and a good percentage is now heading out. The progress of coarse grains is comparable with wheat. Manitoba crops, due to the late wet spring, are furthest from maturity. Stands, however, are heavy and with favorable weather, good yields can be realized.

The Searle Grain Co. in its precipitation report to July 10 showed the total moisture condition for the three prairie provinces to be 76% of normal, compared with 75% the week previous and 69% a year ago. The Alberta moisture condition was placed at 60% of normal, Saskatchewan 77% and Manitoba 110% of normal.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

N.Y. BAKERS CLUB HOLDS GOLF MEETING JULY 11

NEW YORK — Despite adverse weather, the monthly outdoor meeting of the Bakers Club, Inc., held at the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N.Y., July 11, attracted approximately 110 members and guests with 70 participating in golf. Hosts for the Winged Foot Golf Club meeting were: Ellis C. Baum, Continental Baking Co.; Frank Daniels, Lockwood Mfg. Co.; Frank Forbes, Wood & Selick, Inc., and Thomas M. Keefe, Public National Bank & Trust Co. of New York.

Frank Forbes was the winner of the first prize in class A competition, with Albert A. Clarke taking the second prize. The first prize in the class G group was won by D. R. Rice, Continental Baking Co., and Edmund A. Borza, Baking Products Corp., was second. The prizes were presented by M. Lee Marshall, Continental Baking Co., chairman of the golf committee. Shackley C. Gamage, guest of Emory J. Santo, Newark Paraffine & Parchment Paper Co., New York, was the winner of the raffle for a set of golf irons.

The following were elected members of the Bakers Club, Inc., at this meeting: H. Harry Bresky, Rodney Milling Co., Boston, and J. Philip Pancoast, Sherman Paper Products Corp., New York.

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OKLAHOMA CROP AMONG SMALLEST IN HISTORY

OKLAHOMA CITY — The 1950 wheat crop was one of the three poorest in history for Oklahoma. Only 1911 and 1936 were poorer when the per acre yield was 8 bu. This year the yields averaged only 8.3 bu., with a total production of 41,191,000 bu. This compares with 13 bu. an acre last year. Probably two thirds of wheat acreage in the northwest major belt was abandoned. Oklahoma farmers took a loss of some $93 million, compared with last year's wheat income.

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PLAN NEW GRAIN DRIER

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Stockholders of the North Little Rock Grain Drier & Storage Co. held a meeting July 11 to plan construction of a 100,000 bu. grain drier to be built along the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks at Thirteenth and Locust Sts. Construction is to begin later this month, according to Artie Gregory, president of the organization.

FISHER 25-YEAR CLUB MEETS—Seventy-five men and women, all members of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co. 25-year Club, recently held their annual meeting at the Hotel Olympic, Seattle, Wash. A dinner and evening of entertainment marked the occasion. The company was founded in Seattle in 1910, and in addition to O. D. Fisher, founder and now chairman of the board, staff members present who dated their connection with the company from that time were W. S. Allen, vice president and expert manager, and J. S. Davis, vice president and sales manager. Mr. Davis started as an order clerk in 1911. E. F. Hegland, who painted the first mill and continued his service until recently, was also present. Newly elected officers are: A. J. King, president; R. C. Borgstedt, secretary; Joseph Myers, first vice president, and M. A. Stewart, second vice president. Retiring officers are E. L. Irvine, J. M. Anderson, T. J. Woodward and Earle G. Lawrence. In the illustration above those standing are, from left to right, John L. Locke, president of the firm; O. D. Fisher, chairman of the board, and Mr. Irvine, retiring president, who acted as master of ceremonies.

Wheat Prospects Still Generally Good in Europe

LONDON—While crop prospects have deteriorated slightly in Europe, the position is still generally favorable.

The difficulties reported by growers represent two extremes: In eastern Europe the call is for more rain in order to assist the crops to maturity; in western regions excessive rainfall has caused some damage.

Lodging is reported in some areas, but the damage is localized, and provided no further heavy rains are experienced the outturn will be satisfactory. Reports from the Balkan countries do not give enough details to permit any definite anticipation of results, but it is feared that there will be some losses unless conditions improve.

An official British government report speaks favorably of the condition of the fall sown wheat and adds that the spring sown crop is now progressing well after a preliminary setback. Reports from some areas have indicated slight attacks from take all, mildew and loose smut, but disease does not appear to be unduly prevalent.

Harvesting is now in full swing in Italy, Spain and Portugal, and the outturns in all three countries are expected to be bigger than those achieved last year.

The sowing of Australia's wheat crop for the 1950-51 season has been completed with the exception of a small section in New South Wales where heavy rain retarded field work. The total area under wheat is practically the same as last season, acreages having been upped in Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria, slightly reduced in South Australia, and down by about 10% in New South Wales.

With good finishing rain, the Australian authorities state that the final outturn ought to be equal to last season's total of 218 million bushels, the second highest in the country's history. From August to January, Britain is to take 600,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of flour.

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MILL EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—A strike of approximately 850 employees of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., July 13 halted operations in the milling company's mill, specialty plant and grain elevators. The employees, members of the American Federation of Grain Millers (AFL), are demanding an across-the-board pay raise of 25¢ an hour. The company has offered 7½¢. A representative of the U.S. conciliation service has been meeting with company and labor union officials in an attempt to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

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WESTERN CANADA FIRM MOVES MONTREAL OFFICE

MONTREAL—The Montreal office of Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., has been moved to the north end of the city where it is on property owned by the company and has ample room for expansion. A new warehouse is to be built. The new address is 5200 Henri Julien, Montreal, Que.

WOULD TIE SALARIES TO WHEAT PRICE

BISMARCK, N.D.—Salaries of major North Dakota state officials would be tied to the price of wheat under a proposal being advanced by a group of persons in the state. The group is seeking 10,000 signatures to petitions in order to have the proposed law put on the ballot in this year's general election. The minimum salary of each elected official would be what it is now if the average price of No. 1 dark northern wheat at Bismarck were 50¢ bu. or less. For each 20¢ over 50¢, salaries of most of the officials would be $500 higher. Maximum salaries would be based on a wheat price of $2.10 bu. The governor's salary now is $6,000. But, for example, with wheat at $1.90 bu., his salary would be increased to $9,500. Republican factions in the state and Democrats are represented among the petitioners for the proposal.

CCC Seeks Offers on 75 Million Bu. Temporary Storage

WASHINGTON — The Commodity Credit Corp. announced July 14 that it will receive offers during July for approximately 75 million bushels capacity of bins and other temporary storage structures which may be needed to house grain which CCC will acquire this year.

The anticipated need for more storage capacity is in the heavy grain producing areas of the Middle West, chiefly in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota.

The quantity accepted under the offers will depend upon developments in the coming few weeks, CCC officials said.

Meetings of CCC officials and working committees of the grain trade will be held in Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City not later than July 25 in order to get a more accurate current appraisal of the storage situation.

Manufacturers wishing to make offers on storage structures may obtain the general specifications, terms and conditions, etc., of the proposed purchase from the Director, Transportation and Warehousing Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Room 1096, South Bldg., U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. All offers must be received not later than 5 p.m., July 31.

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LOWER NET REPORTED BY WAGNER BAKING CORP.

NEWARK, N.J.—The Wagner Baking Corp. has reported net profit for the 24 weeks ended June 17 of $141,738, equal to 52¢ a common share, compared with $223,697, or 92¢ a common share, for the 24 weeks ended June 11, 1949. Net profit for the similar period in 1948 was $308,929, or $1.32 a common share.

Flour Output Down 12.4% for Year

ESTIMATE FOR MILLS IN U. S. FIXED AT 228,399,000 SACKS

Production by Buffalo Mills Remains Steady, Kansas City and Minneapolis Hold Positions; Pacific Northwest Group Hardest Hit in Shrink in Volume

A decline of 12.4% in wheat flour production by U.S. mills during the crop year ended June 30, 1950, compared with the previous crop year, is indicated from statistics compiled by The Northwestern Miller.

Mills which report their production to The Northwestern Miller reported a total of 166,787,039 sacks during the 12-month period. Those mills are believed to account for 73% of the total U.S. flour output.

Adjusting that total output figure to represent 100% U.S. flour production, the total for the country is estimated at 228,399,000 sacks, a decline of 32,584,000 sacks from the total of 260,983,000 sacks produced during the 1948-49 crop year.

Examination of the flour production data collected by The Northwestern Miller reveals these facts:

Mills in Buffalo continue to maintain a uniform production, contrary to other milling center performance. During the crop year ended June 30, the Buffalo plants produced a total of 26,980,353 sacks, approximately 1,200 sacks under the 1948-49 total of 26,981,551 sacks. It is probable that the Buffalo group would have exceeded the 1948-49 production, had the 10,000-sack plant of the Buffalo Flour Mills Corp. remained in production. That plant was closed in April, 1950.

Mills in Minneapolis maintained a monthly average slightly in excess of one million sacks a month—an average established in the previous crop year. The total output for the Minneapolis group during the 1949-50 crop year was 13,386,611 sacks, a gain of 1,087,835 sacks over the 1948-49 crop year when output was cut by a six-week strike of mill workers during September and October, 1948. Production in the crop year just closed exceeded a million sacks a month in 10 of the 12 months.

Centers Maintain Positions

There was no change in the ranking of the three principal milling centers. Buffalo continued to hold its first place position with a crop year total of almost 27 million sacks; Kansas City held second place with a total of slightly more than 15 million sacks and Minneapolis ranked third with more than 13¼ million sacks.

Production figures for the first 10 months of the crop year have been checked with reports issued by the Bureau of the Census. The Census Bureau reports for May and June, 1950—the final two months of the crop year—have not been published.

Mills in the Pacific Northwest showed the largest decline in production during the 1949-50 crop year. The total output for the group for the year was 12,656,250 sacks, a decline of 3,737,710 sacks from the 1948-49 total of 16,393,959 sacks. The decline in the crop year just closed amounted to approximately 23% of the 1948-49 output.

More than 56% of the total decline in output in the Pacific Northwest group was accounted for by the interior mills. Mills in Tacoma showed a drop of 818,000 sacks during the year for 22% of the region's total decline. Production by Seattle mills declined 283,000 sacks, or 7% of the group's total decline, and mills in Portland declined 495,000 sacks in production, which was 14% of the group's total decline.

Flour output by mills in the Southwest declined 13.2% in the crop year just ended, a drop twice as great as that established in the preceding crop year. Total production by the 55 representative interior mills and units in Kansas City, Wichita and Salina was 62,588,720 sacks, compared with 72,185,018 sacks in 1948-49. Output was 73.6% of the annual capacity of 84,970,110 sacks, figured on a six-day week. In other terms, an average work-week of four and one half days was sustained by mills in the Southwest, compared with slightly over five days a year previous.

The representative interior mills produced 38,624,139 sacks against 44,746,373 sacks in the preceding period. The decline in output was 13.6% and the mills operated at 73.9% of capacity. Rated capacity for the group is 52,224,050 sacks for the 1949-50 crop year.

The sharpest decline in southwestern production was taken at Kansas City where total output of the eight mills was down 15.8%. Production was only 15,046,596 sacks, compared with 17,876,295 sacks in the preceding year. Percentage of operations was below the average for mills in the Southwest, being only 70.6% of capacity.

Lesser declines were recorded at Wichita and Salina. Output at Wichita of 4,567,885 sacks was 7.7% less than the 1948-49 crop year total of 4,951,817 sacks. Operations at the three mills in Wichita averaged 73.7% of the annual capacity of 6,179,400 sacks.

Four mills at Salina ran at 83.2% of capacity in the crop year just ended, the best percentage for any milling center recorded by The Northwestern Miller in the Southwest. Production of flour totaled 4,350,100 sacks, compared with 4,610,533 sacks in the previous crop year. Decline in 1949-50 output was down only 5.6% in Salina.

Annual capacity, production and percentage of change in the Southwest:

	Annual capacity	Production 1949-50	Production 1948-49	% Chge.
55 int. mills	52,224,050	38,624,139	44,746,373	—13.6
K. C.	21,339,560	15,046,596	17,876,295	—15.8
Wichita	6,179,400	4,567,885	4,951,817	—7.7
Salina	5,227,100	4,350,100	4,610,533	—5.6
Totals	84,970,110	62,588,720	72,185,018	—13.2

1949-50

	Capacity	Production	% of cap. oper'd
Kansas City	21,339,560	15,046,596	70.6
Wichita	6,179,400	4,567,885	73.7
Salina	5,227,100	4,350,100	83.2
55 int. mills	52,224,050	38,624,139	73.9
Totals	84,970,110	62,588,720	73.6

1948-49

	Capacity	Production	% of cap. oper'd
Kansas City	21,492,289	17,876,295	83.9
Wichita	6,197,400	4,951,817	79.9
Salina	5,227,100	4,610,533	88.2
55 int. mills	52,221,343	44,746,373	85.6
Totals	85,138,132	72,185,018	84.8

1947-48

	Capacity	Production	% of cap. oper'd
Kansas City	19,124,720	18,109,135	94.6
Wichita	5,211,260	5,497,114	87.8
Salina	5,240,400	4,963,721	94.8
55 int. mills	49,947,384	48,049,501	97.3
Totals	80,523,764	77,169,471	95.7

SOUTHWEST

Flour production, in sacks, by months, as reported to The Northwestern Miller by 55 representative "interior" mills in the southwest, together with all mills at Kansas City, Wichita, Salina and Atchison:

Month—	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
July	4,737,737	6,616,742	7,044,067
Aug.	5,361,614	6,092,156	6,093,426
Sept.	5,382,180	6,328,844	6,442,798
Oct.	5,809,454	6,422,676	6,930,051
Nov.	5,339,742	6,184,292	6,273,925
Dec.	5,538,551	5,614,855	6,548,959
Totals	32,173,141	37,257,475	40,017,733
Jan.	5,244,414	6,035,898	6,268,671
Feb.	4,979,306	5,485,564	5,908,454
March	5,481,110	5,497,694	6,601,714
April	4,799,184	5,070,498	6,312,418
May	4,969,712	6,122,069	6,156,676
June	4,910,941	5,769,485	6,461,690
Totals	30,115,579	34,927,543	37,151,739
Grand totals	62,588,720	72,185,018	77,169,417

Minneapolis, Buffalo and Kansas City flour production by mills reporting to The Northwestern Miller by months and crop year, in sacks:

Minneapolis

Month—	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
July	1,048,191	1,146,392	1,567,372
Aug.	1,138,208	1,088,139	1,517,878
Sept.	1,243,110	585,748	1,584,518
Oct.	1,264,819	782,467	1,741,304
Nov.	1,155,780	1,288,151	1,490,629
Dec.	1,117,081	1,113,725	1,384,169
Jan.	1,119,625	1,147,876	1,402,226
Feb.	1,018,162	1,056,328	1,250,864
March	1,101,098	989,176	1,196,492
April	968,153	800,718	1,158,162
May	1,101,719	873,437	1,311,284
June	901,211	991,635	1,161,330
Totals	13,386,611	12,298,776	16,478,387

Buffalo

Month—	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
July	2,198,492	2,395,131	1,808,419
Aug.	2,283,266	2,085,953	2,604,522
Sept.	2,395,854	2,337,499	2,462,741
Oct.	2,368,789	2,385,574	2,573,394
Nov.	2,298,389	2,298,057	2,502,285
Dec.	2,285,171	2,373,417	2,238,849
Jan.	2,358,884	2,242,082	2,191,379
Feb.	2,126,752	2,032,653	2,027,440
March	2,225,948	2,068,114	1,893,500
April	1,993,511	1,820,883	1,799,832
May	2,069,099	1,964,244	2,028,242
June	2,066,797	2,266,382	2,262,091
Totals	26,980,353	26,981,551	26,320,002

Kansas City

Flour production by mills reporting to The Northwestern Miller by months and crop years, in sacks:

Month—	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
July	1,409,858	1,449,152	1,742,828
Aug.	1,229,483	1,653,944	1,682,286
Sept.	1,184,118	1,412,954	1,573,224
Oct.	1,335,628	1,464,615	1,713,529
Nov.	1,141,864	1,643,151	1,658,974
Dec.	1,184,258	1,729,194	1,491,373
Jan.	1,381,794	1,586,534	1,509,852
Feb.	1,267,090	1,411,129	1,423,708
March	1,298,507	1,381,557	1,274,747
April	1,078,631	1,167,998	1,420,408
May	1,225,284	1,082,518	1,284,669
June	1,128,925	1,389,125	1,494,115
Totals	15,046,596	17,876,295	18,109,135

CROP YEAR FLOUR PRODUCTION IN SACKS FOR 1949-50, WITH COMPARISON, AS REPORTED TO THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER

	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46
Northwest—Minneapolis	13,386,611	12,298,776	14,474,387	14,303,275	11,968,738
Outside	23,631,347	24,437,491	26,318,573	23,286,094	30,266,634
Totals	37,017,958	36,736,267	40,792,960	37,589,369	42,235,372
Southwest—Kansas City	15,046,596	17,876,295	18,109,135	16,272,869	15,914,881
Wichita	4,567,885	4,951,817	5,497,114	5,889,425	5,329,742
Salina	4,350,100	4,610,533	4,963,721	4,383,870	5,028,692
Interior mills	38,624,139	44,746,373	48,049,501	47,188,814	60,083,154
Totals	62,588,720	72,185,018	77,169,471	75,983,594	84,873,431
Buffalo	26,980,353	26,981,551	26,320,002	27,306,385	26,980,425
Central and Southeastern	17,443,766	19,229,941	19,820,104	18,919,078	18,242,961
North Pacific Coast—					
Tacoma	2,122,074	2,940,391	3,887,478	4,113,137	3,132,185
Seattle	3,411,236	3,694,439	4,723,044	3,646,322	3,762,366
Portland	3,152,947	3,647,119	3,875,902	3,727,457	3,673,012
Interior	3,969,994	6,111,011	4,811,704	3,982,686	6,338,393
Totals	12,656,250	16,393,959	17,399,287	15,469,652	16,833,771
Grand totals	166,787,039	181,932,040	194,341,567	175,328,086	192,570,124
Percentage of total U.S. production	73	69.4	66	67	69
Percentage of capacity operated	70.8	82	81	83	88

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HEAVY FIRE DAMAGE AT LARABEE FEED MILL

WELLINGTON, KANSAS — The Welling plant of Larabee Feed Mills division of the Commander-Larabee Milling Co. sustained heavy damage from a fire which broke out late July 10. Three floors of the mixing plant were practically destroyed by the fire, and there was damage to the ground floor and nearby ingredient storage.

The million-bushel Larabee terminal elevator located close to the scene of the fire was not affected. Value of the machinery and property lost was not immediately estimated by the company.

Larabee officials announced that through stepped up production at the Marysville, Kansas, plant, there will be no delays in shipments against current orders. Approximate capacity of the Wellington mill was 125 tons daily.

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CANADIAN-AUSTRIAN CURRENCY DEAL MADE

OTTAWA—The Department of Finance announced July 10 that trade between Canada and Austria now may be carried on either a U.S. dollar or a Canadian dollar basis. Up to now, exporters shipping to Austria have been required to obtain payment in U.S. dollars. Now, under arrangement made with the Austrian authorities, Austria is being designated as a "special arrangement" country, and Canadian dollars also will be acceptable in payment for exports to that country.

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CREAM OF WHEAT CORP. REPORTS NET EARNINGS

MINNEAPOLIS — The Cream of Wheat Corp. has reported net earnings of $153,306.67 for the second quarter ended June 30, compared with $172,936.37 in the similar quarter of 1949. Net earnings for the first six months of 1950 were set at $493,327.50, compared with $497,427.53 during the first half of the previous year. For the 12 month period ended June 30, net earnings of the company were $1,447,367.62, compared with $1,528,945.99 for the previous 12-month period.

W. E. Noble

SALES ASSISTANT — Arkell & Smiths, manufacturer of paper bags, has announced the appointment of W. E. Noble as assistant to Howard C. Peterson, Jr., general sales manager. Mr. Noble studied business administration at New York University and was formerly associated with the Borden Co. His headquarters are at Canajoharie, N.Y.

Cotton Bag Prices Withdrawn After Upheaval in Market

Prices on cotton bags were withdrawn last week by most manufacturers following a disruption of the cotton market. Practically no firm pricing of cotton bags has been done since July 10, except in instances where the manufacturer had the goods on hand or in sight.

Meanwhile, most companies have been taking orders and supplying customers on the basis of price to be determined when applicable lists are issued.

Most bag manufacturers withdrew prices on July 10 and did not issue a new selling list until July 15. Further cotton advances on July 17 again disrupted prices, although some firms were continuing to sell limited quantities from inventory on the basis of their July 15 levels.

Leading cotton bag manufacturers again withdrew their price lists July 18. They continued to accept orders but at a price to be determined when new lists are issued.

On the July 15 pricing cotton bags were from $25 to $77 per 1,000 higher than a week earlier and further advances in the cotton market July 17 indicated that bags would have to be marked up an additional $10 to $35 per 1,000 on various grades.

A cotton bakery flour bag was up $20 on July 15 and an additional $10 equivalent was recorded in the cotton market advance of July 17. Family flour bags were up some $16 per 1,000 on the 50-lb. size, and probably gained $6 in the cotton advance this week. Osnaburgs of the 200-lb. size went up $77 per 1,000 and may have added another $45 this week.

Bag manufacturers report some tendency on the part of their customers to overbuy but say this trend has not been so apparent among flour and feed manufacturers as in other lines.

Prices on multiwall paper bags also are unstable. There were rumors of a pending 8 to 10% price rise for this type of container.

Jute prices have been rising during the past 10 days. Burlap prices have advanced about $45 a bale since the start of the Korean conflict. This is equivalent to about $33 a thousand bags in some qualities.

The basic cause of the price withdrawal in the cotton bag market was the lack of quotations from mills on cotton goods used in bag manufacture. The mills withdrew their offers July 10 following advances in cotton futures to the maximum permissible daily trading limit of $10 a bale. In addition to the darkening war outlook in Korea, the cotton market also was affected by the prospect of the smallest crop in 65 years. The government crop estimate placed the acreage figure at 31.3% below last year and reported damaging insect activity in part of the acreage.

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PHILADELPHIA GRAIN EXPORTS SHOW DECLINE

PHILADELPHIA—Grain exports through the Port of Philadelphia during June amounted to 883,142 bu., a decline from both the previous and comparable 1949 months, the Commercial Exchange reports.

John H. Frazier, managing director of the organization, said the latest total compares with 944,845 bu. during May and with 2,820,839 in June of last year. He reported the drop further reflects the contracted demand from abroad and the fact that this is the end of the crop season.

An unusual movement of grain, according to the statistics released, is a shipment of 53,885 bu. of soybeans by water to Chicago. Usually such consignments involve rail or truck transport. Under this method, they must travel a circuitous route via the Delaware river, Atlantic ocean, Hudson river, the New York Canal and the Great Lakes.

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SELLS ELEVATOR FACILITIES

JACKSON, MICH.—McLaughlin, Ward & Co. has sold its elevator facilities to the Michigan Elevator Exchange, Lansing, a marketing agency for 130 farmer cooperative elevators in Michigan with an annual volume of $18,000,000. James R. Bliss, general manager of the exchange, stated that the new elevator will be used to process beans and package a large volume of them in one- and two-pound cellophane packages for the retail trade. The new addition will continue to buy grain as in the past and carry on a general farm supply business. Archard Ward, president of the McLaughlin-Ward, stated his firm will continue the manufacture of Wardcraft products at a new location.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

BUILD NEW ELEVATOR

NORTH LIBERTY, IND.—A 40,000-bu. grain elevator has been constructed here by the North Liberty Grain & Feed Co. The structure is said to be one of the largest in northern Indiana. Built of concrete and cement blocks, it has a double-width driveway permitting four trucks to unload at one time. Melvin Summers is president of the new corporation, William Hase, vice president, and John Summers, manager, assisted by Earl Blake, Mishawaka.

Profit of $1,016,572 Reported by Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co.

DALLAS, TEXAS—Net profits, after taxes and other charges, of $1,016,572 were reported by the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., Dallas, in its annual report for the year ending May 31, 1950. This compares with $1,096,206 earned in the preceding year.

Because certain charges against this year's income were incurred in prior years, profits actually were larger this year than last, J. P. Burrus, president of the company, said in his letter to stockholders. This result was accomplished in spite of the fact that sales were smaller, Mr. Burrus said. The decline in sales was a reflection not only of a general flour milling industry condition, but also was because of a deliberate policy of limiting losses through limiting sales.

The annual report shows an excess of current assets over current liabilities of $5,703,000, an increase of $537,000 for the year. Ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 2.69 to 1, compared with 2.68 to 1 a year ago.

Earnings per common share this year were $2.21, compared with $2.42 a year ago. Dividends of 50¢ a common share were paid this year, the same as in the preceding year.

Earnings of $1.71 a share were allocated to the earned surplus of the company, making the total of the earned surplus $7,568,000, an increase of $796,000 over the preceding year. Book value of each common share outstanding is $26.60, compared with $24.89 a year earlier.

Mr. Burrus said that hurdles in the path of the Cuban mill project had been eliminated and that it is now estimated that construction of the milling plant there will begin about next Sept. 15. The dock which is being built on the site is nearing completion.

The milling division, in which only two of the company's five mills were in operation, suffered the greatest decline in sales and production volume and ended the year with losses, Mr. Burrus said. In part the decline in volume followed a pattern of the industry, but to a greater extent was attributable to management policy of limiting losses by limiting sales, he said. Sales for export were but 36% of the export sales of the previous year.

The feed milling division operated at a loss of $1,500, which was a great improvement over the preceding year, Mr. Burrus said, but was far from satisfactory. The bag plant recovered its losses in September, 1949, and operated at a satisfactory profit thereafter, he reported.

The grain division, Mr. Burrus said, operated at a "handsome profit, both in the Texas-Oklahoma and the Kansas City divisions."

Commenting on prospects for the coming year, Mr. Burrus estimated that the company operations would again be profitable, but not to the same extent as in the past year. He forecast a "continuation of unsatisfactory conditions in the milling industry" and said that the milling division also "can permit no further reduction in sales volume." Feed milling operations should be better, he indicated, and the grain division should continue "reasonably profitable but not as greatly so as in the past year."

Export Demand Drops After Fair-Sized Sales Last Week

Fair-sized sales of flour for export were reported by mills last week, but this week demand is almost totally absent and possible improvement in the future is contained mainly in rumors.

The Italian Federation of Farmer Cooperatives purchased 9,000 tons of .5% ash, 10.5% protein straights overnight July 12 for shipment the first half of August. The Italian agency in Washington awarded the business at a top of $4.92 osnaburgs, Gulf, including the subsidy payments due to mills.

Norway bought .7% ash, 11% protein clears for both August and September shipment last week. It was estimated that about 3,000 tons were booked for each position. The August basis was around $3.11 Gulf, after subsidy, and for September the business went at around $3.18@3.20 Gulf, after subsidy.

Dutch importers on July 18 cabled U.S. connections for clears and straights quotations for September shipment.

It was reported that the Philippine government is buying a million 50-lb. sacks flour from Canada and the U.S. for an emergency stockpile to be built up in Manila. This flour, it was said, is being procured by the Philippine Relief and Trading Regulation Authority to be held in stock in case of a spread of the Far Eastern conflict.

Although there has been some interest in the market for quotations on flour for Brazil, no actual sales have been reported. One mill agent in that country indicated that the country was considering approval of a million-sack import quota, but this apparently was just speculative. Little hope was held for any business developing out of such a move at any time in the immediate future.

Meanwhile, Cuba and Puerto Rico were buying small amounts for nearby and August-September shipment, but sales were not large. Elsewhere demand was quiet.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

BEMIS-COLLEGE EXCHANGE

ST. LOUIS—Bemis Bro. Bag Co. has granted two fellowships for the study of its company organization and operation under a national program designed to encourage an exchange of information between college staff members and businessmen. The fellowships were granted through The Foundation for Economic Education, Inc., which established and directs the College-Business Exchange Program. Under this program, fellowships are offered to college teachers for a six-week summer period during which they make an intensive study of a business firm. It is felt that this study will create better understanding between teachers and businessmen.

FLOUR SALES SPURT AGAIN FOR MILLS IN SOUTHWEST

Buying Renewed After Brief Lull; One Chain Buys Six-Month Requirements; Export Trade Improves as Italy, Norway Buy

After a brief interruption toward the end of last week, flour sales spurted again as buyers took on requirements for up to 90 days. One concern purchased its needs for an estimated six months. The buying was concentrated in the Southwest, with spring wheat flour business showing only a moderate expansion. Inquiry remains active for all types of flour, however, as buyers apparently are becoming more uneasy about wheat market trends caused by the situation in Korea. The government's July crop report, last week, generally confirmed trade estimates of the size of the 1950 harvest, and the report had little direct effect on the market. Most mills, particularly in the Southwest, have considerable orders on their books, and business generally is exhibiting a healthier tone.

EXPORT TRADE SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Export trade was expanded during the past week by purchases by Italy and Norway. Italy bought 9,000 tons of 5% ash, 10.5% protein straights for first half August shipment at a top of $4.92, Gulf, including the subsidy to the mills. Norway bought several thousand tons of first clears 7% ash, 11% protein, for August shipment at about $4.35 Gulf. The Norwegians continued to inquire for September shipment. On the West Coast mills were negotiating with the Philippines for the sale of 500,000 sacks of flour.

SPRING MILLS' SALES GAIN MODERATELY

Sales by spring wheat mills increased moderately over the previous week's holiday-interrupted business. Last week's volume averaged 60.7% of a six-day capacity, compared with 43.3% the previous week and 80% a year ago. Inquiry was more active, however, reflecting a growing concern among buyers about the war situation and the wheat market strength it has encouraged. Greater interest in buying of Southwesterns also stimulated inquiries for springs. The estimate of spring wheat production issued by the government last week was fairly well in line with trade expectations, and this too, added to the bullish outlook. Mill operations were stepped up considerably last week, partly because the Minneapolis unit of one concern has been turning out flour for a strike-bound unit elsewhere.

HEAVY BUYING CONTINUES IN S.W.

Heavy buying of southwestern flour which began July 7, continued through July 11, and after a comparative lull during the rest of the week was resumed July 16 when a southwestern chain baker booked six-month needs. This touched off additional interest from other buyers, and at least one of the firms which had booked the previous week took on additional flour. Sales last week (not including those made July 16) averaged about 300% of capacity, compared with 345% the previous week and 140% a year ago. The buying left the South and Southeast well supplied with flour for the next 90 days. Heavy family flour business also was accomplished preceding a price advance.

Detailed reports of sales activity in the principal flour markets in the U.S. will be found on page 45.

SALES ACTIVITY IN EAST SLACKENS

Trading in the metropolitan New York area slacked off last week following increased activity in southwesterns which started the previous week end. Medium-sized and small bakeries took part in the buying, and units were not large. Sales of spring wheat flour were light.

Business at Philadelphia was limited, with few bakers willing to contract for supplies beyond immediate needs. Far Eastern developments tended to accentuate the uncertainty. The firm undertone to the market and hot weather and vacations put a further damper on buying. Large sales of hard winter patents continued at Pittsburgh until the middle of last week.

Trading generally was light at Boston. Little or no interest was shown in springs. More active inquiry was noted for hard winter wheat flour, but most of the sales were relatively small. Soft wheat flour buying picked up. Business at Buffalo was improved with many buyers indicating a desire to replenish low stocks. During the previous week end, southwesterns sold in good volume.

REPORTS VARY IN CENTRAL STATES

Reports on flour sales at Chicago varied. Demand was described by many as being quiet, with buyers taking only limited amounts for current needs. However, some buyers made purchases of 5,000 to 10,000 sacks for delivery up to 120 days. Shipping directions were fairly good. Interest in family flour was light. Sales at St. Louis were only moderate, dropping off from the large volume of the previous week end. Buyers apparently remained out of the market while looking for lower prices.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS EASES AFTER GAINS

Trading in the South dropped off last week after continuing at a good pace during the early part of the week. Although sales were rather general at New Orleans, quantities were not large. During the active buying period, springs were taken less freely than hard winters, apparently because of the price differential.

BIG EXPORT SALES MADE IN PACIFIC N.W.

Substantial business with the Philippines was reported in the Pacific Northwest. The Philippines government orders amounted to 1 million 50-lb. sacks and were reported to have been divided about evenly between Canada and U.S. Stocks on hand were sufficient for the most part to take care of the business, it was reported at Seattle. Meanwhile, additional military and PMA orders for Pacific Coast delivery are expected.

FLOUR PRODUCTION SHOWS AN INCREASE

Flour production shows an increase of 375,090 sacks from the preceding week. Output of the mills reporting to The Northwestern Miller, representing 72.7% of the total flour production in the U.S. during November, the latest month for which census figures are available, amounted to 3,082,431 sacks compared with 2,707,341 in the previous week and 3,308,660 in the corresponding week of a year ago. Two years ago the figure was 3,792,559 and three years ago 3,791,274 sacks. There were increases in all sections of the country: Northwest, 120,151 sacks; Southwest, 101,278; Buffalo, 3,456; Central and Southeast, 110,000 and North Pacific Coast, 40,000.

MILLFEED RESUMES CLIMB AFTER DROP

Tight Supply Situation, Persistent Demand Add Up to $2 Advance

Millfeed advanced further, chalking up gains of about $2 in the past week after a minor price recession toward the end of last week. Supplies remain rather tight, and demand from feed manufacturers is good.

All types of feed except those influenced by normal seasonal factors continue to move in good volume from formula feed manufacturing plants in the Northwest. Sales were brisk during the past week and a number of concerns report a substantial backlog of orders on the books. It was apparent that the war news and resulting fears of shortages had encouraged dealers to build larger-than-normal inventories.

The index of wholesale feedstuffs prices for the country as a whole, compiled by the Production and Marketing Administration stood at 249.3 as of July 12, up 9 points for the week. The feed grain index was 219.9 up 1 point from the previous week.

While business is good, complaints about higher prices are more frequent, and a number of manufacturers express concern about the possibility of a definite slump if resistance becomes stronger. Many buyers anticipated the sharp run-up in prices and placed substantial bookings for formula feed in the past few weeks.

Short lulls in demand for formula feed occurred in the Southwest last week, but word of new advances in prices brought business back well above normal, and sales at most plants have been relatively heavy for this time of the year. The growing belief that the Korean war will be a long one judging from the recent reverses suffered by U.S. troops was added stimulus for buyers.

The feed trade is not directly connected with the war supply situation, but recent steps by the government which have tended to increase the mobilization effort arouse the thoughts of shortages, controls and new demands in the minds of buyers of any products. Thus some manufacturers indicate that formula feed seemed easier to sell since the Far Eastern conflict has grown darker, in spite of sharply higher prices.

Many direct market aspects have been boosting feed sales in this area recently. This season may produce a record in hog feed tonnage. Intensified sales programs stressing the quick fattening of spring pigs seem to be paying off to the participants because hog prices are holding up around a two-year top at the Kansas City market.

Millfeed production by mills in the Northwest, the Southwest and at Buffalo, representing 75% of the combined flour milling capacities of those areas amounted to 44,132 tons last week, according to figures compiled by The Northwestern Miller. Production for the current week compares with an output of 40,660 tons in the week previous and 49,098 tons in a similar period a year ago. Crop year production to date totals 127,275 tons as compared with 144,845 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Manufacturers Buy Fill-in Lots of Semolina; Macaroni Sales Up

Scattered, fill-in buying of semolina continues as buyers remain alert to the upward trend in the wheat market brought about by the war news.

Improved sales of macaroni and noodle products at retail levels increased the demand for these items by the distributing trade, according to eastern trade sources.

The government's estimate of durum wheat production had bullish market implications, although the forecast was about in line with trade expectations.

Production of durum wheat this year was estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at 30,633,000 bu., about 21% less than last year's crop and 17% below the 10-year average. The smaller prospects are due to an acreage for harvest only about three fourths as large as last year and prospects for a lower yield an acre in Minnesota.

The trading basis on durum was switched over to the September basis last week, with premiums about 15¢ over that future early this week. The advance in premiums represents the spread between July and September wheat futures. Quotations on standard semolina July 17 were slightly higher at $5.80@5.90 sack, bulk, Minneapolis.

Durum wheat prices delivered at Minneapolis July 15, were as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

DURUM PRODUCTS OUTPUT

[illegible]

	5-day wk. No. mills	5-day wk. capacity	Wkly. production	% of capacity
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year ago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Crop year production
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

*Revised.

Wheat Prices Resume Climb After Mid-Week Lull

Discouraging News from Korean Front Turns Markets; Expanded Flour Sales Aid Advance

Wheat prices are higher again following a period of relative stability and even some easiness last week. Reverses suffered by American troops in Korea and the continued threat of further involvement in other parts of the world gave all commodity markets a boost. Hedge buying was stepped up by mills and exporters against flour and wheat sales. This buying was offset only partially by hedge sales associated with marketing of the new crop in the Southwest and central states. Futures prices advanced 1⅝ to 3⅝¢, the smallest gain recorded on Minneapolis December and the largest on Kansas City July. Chicago futures were up about 3¢ almost uniformly, along with the distant Kansas City quotations. Cash markets were firm, advancing along with the futures.

Closing prices for wheat futures at leading markets July 17 were: Chicago—July $2.23⅜@2.23⅝, September $2.26@2.26⅛, December $2.29@2.29¼, March $2.30½, May $2.28⅛@2.28½; Minneapolis—July $2.37⅝, September $2.33⅝, December $2.30⅝; Kansas City—July $2.23¼, September $2.25¼@2.25⅜, December $2.26⅛@2.26⅜, March $2.26½.

Downtrend Reversed

During the middle part of last week a definite bearish feeling developed in the principal markets as more encouraging reports on the Korean situation circulated and the administration pointed out that food supplies were abundant despite the war stimulus to stockpiling. Further military reverses, over the week end, however, indicated to most observers that the battle would take intense effort for a longer time than had been anticipated. Markets quickly reflected this more pessimistic view.

The U.S. Crop Reporting Board's estimate fell more or less in line with trade forecasts. Prospects are for a crop of about 721 million bushels of winter wheat and 236 million bushels of spring wheat, making a total of about 957 million bushels, compared with last year's output of 1,146 million bushels and the June 1 estimate of 945 million bushels.

Flour sales in the Southwest continued large and export sales of both flour and wheat were worked to Italy and Holland. Italy is expected to take 10 cargoes of wheat altogether.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture last week set an acreage allotment for 1951 wheat of 72,784,810 acres, about the same as for this year's crop. It set the production goal of 1,150 million bushels, commenting that the nation will need more wheat to assure a safe margin for domestic food needs and possibly larger exports.

Prices Hold Firm

The cash wheat situation at Minneapolis held very firm, despite a slight increase in movement following the end of the switchmen's strike. Mill demand was good following the activity reported in the flour market. Premiums on ordinary wheat held unchanged, but 13% protein and higher lots were up 2¢. Ordinary protein No. 1 dark northern spring quoted at the Minneapolis July price to 1¢ over. Twelve per cent protein was quoted at 2@7¢ over July, 13% protein 6@11¢, 14% protein 9@14¢, 15% protein 12@18¢ and 16% protein 19@26¢ over July. The average protein content of the hard red spring wheat tested at Minneapolis during the week was 13.71% and the durum 12.69%.

Durum premiums held firm. Trading basis was switched to the September, with the premium range advanced enough to offset the difference between the July and September contract figures. As has been the case for some time now, there was a good buying interest in the better milling types of durum, but poor, off-colored lots were in slow request. At the close No. 1 and 2 hard amber durum of top fancy milling quality was quoted at 14@15¢ over the September price. No. 1 and 2 amber durum of choice milling quality quoted at 8@13¢ over, and No. 1 and 2 durum of medium milling quality 1¢ under to 11¢ over September. No. 1 red durum was nominally 8¢ under.

The following table shows the approximate range of cash spring wheat values at Minneapolis July 15:

For Dry Sound Wheat

1 DNS or NS 58 lb.	$2.36@2.38
12.99% Protein	2.37@2.42
13.99% Protein	2.41@2.46
14.99% Protein	2.44@2.49
15.99% Protein	2.47@2.53
16.99% Protein	2.54@2.61

1¢ Premium for Heavy

Grade Discounts

Test weight—1¢ each lb. to 55 lb.
Damage—1¢ each 1 to 1%, over 1%.

Market Stronger

Large flour sales, an active export demand for wheat, wet weather, lighter receipts and more involving developments on the international scene combined to push wheat values up to a stronger position at Kansas City. The basic July future held within a range of $2.19½@2.22 throughout most of the week, but broke through to a top of $2.23½ July 17 with new flour hedges entering the market and the darker news from the Korean front. Cash premiums made a sharp advance during the week, especially in the higher moisture categories. Ordinary premiums for poorer quality dark and hard advanced from 4½¢ under the future to only 1½¢ under during the period July 10-17. At the same time similar quality 12% protein climbed 1¢ to close at 1¢ under on July 17 and 13% protein, which was selling at the July price a week ago advanced to 4¢ over July 17. Ordinary dry samples brought ½¢ over this week, 12% protein dry was 3½¢ over and 13% was 8½¢ over July. The range of cash wheat prices advanced from $2.15½@2.29½ July 10 to close at $2.21⅛@2.35 a week later. Thus ordinary wheat a Kansas City was only about 4@5¢ under the current Kansas City terminal loan rate.

The following table shows the approximate range of cash wheat prices at Kansas City, July 15, protein content considered:

No. 1 Dark and Hard	$2.18 @2.33
No. 2 Dark and Hard	2.17 @2.32½
No. 3 Dark and Hard	2.15 @2.31
No. 4 Dark and Hard	2.13 @2.28
No. 1 Red	2.23½@2.28
No. 2 Red	2.22½@2.27½
No. 3 Red	2.20½@2.26
No. 4 Red	2.18½@2.24

At Fort Worth, ordinary No. 1 hard winter wheat was reported selling July 17 at $2.43@2.44, delivered Texas Common points, with a 1¢ premium for 13% protein of acceptable milling varieties. Demand and offerings were extremely light.

Trading in wheat became more active last week as the new crop harvest expanded and the loan value on wheat became established. Trading in the new crop began on a scale around $2.16 bu. for ordinary soft white wheat, but was up around $2.17½ at the end of the week and offered for 15-day shipment at $2.19 bu. Exporters were active as a result of sales to a wider range of countries. A full cargo of new crop was sold to Italy, one full and a parcel to Peru of old crop, and sales of smaller lots to Norway and to Belgium. It was the most active week in several months. While the volume in the aggregate was not large, it was an indication that further business might be done that attracted attention.

Harvest is late but rapidly getting under way. Conditions have been ideal the past six weeks and a larger harvest of around 100 million bushels for Oregon, Washington and northern Idaho is predicted, up 10 million bushels since June 1.

CURRENT FLOUR PRODUCTION

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A Statistical Service Provided Continuously for Readers of The Northwestern Miller for More Than Half a Century

WEEKLY FLOUR PRODUCTION, IN SACKS (CWT.)

Flour production in principal manufacturing areas by mills reporting currently to The Northwestern Miller, with relationships of production to capacity and to the total estimated output of all mills in the U.S. expressed in percentages.

	July 9-15, 1950	*Previous week	July 10-16, 1949	July 11-17, 1948	July 13-19, 1947
Northwest	679,290	609,110	631,851	735,460	801,448
Southwest	1,120,324	1,018,915	1,262,836	1,482,702	1,386,882
Buffalo	482,436	459,150	505,707	572,866	619,846
Central and Southeast	552,850	422,349	518,874	623,297	649,891
North Pacific Coast	327,131	287,417	294,486	367,231	363,394
Totals	3,082,441	2,767,311	3,204,460	3,782,310	3,791,374
Percentage of total U.S. output	72.7	72.5	72	70	67

*Revised.

	—Percentage of capacity operated in 6-day week—					Crop year flour production July 1 to—	
	July 9-15, 1950	Previous week	July 10-16, 1949	July 11-17, 1948	July 13-19, 1947	July 15, 1950	July 16, 1949
Northwest	61	48	61	70	81	1,261,389	1,391,104
Southwest	69	63	65	94	104	2,122,270	2,115,647
Buffalo	90	86	83	91	89	1,013,104	1,114,119
Central and S. E.	69	56	67	60	60	1,421,858	1,052,651
No. Pacific Coast	84	74	73	91	88	444,261	645,932
Totals	71	63	75	81	86	6,265,178	7,272,454

SOUTHWEST

Kansas City

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
July 9-15	408,720	267,545	65
Previous week	408,720	254,818	62
Year ago	408,720	240,898	62
Two years ago	374,820	353,494	94
Five-year average			84
Ten-year average			78

Wichita

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
July 9-15	118,800	81,358	69
Previous week	118,800	62,221	53
Year ago	118,800	95,173	80
Two years ago	118,800	122,928	103
Five-year average			84
Ten-year average			65

Salina

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
July 9-15	100,200	72,084	72
Previous week	100,200	80,275	80
Year ago	100,200	84,110	84
Two years ago	100,200	90,920	91
Five-year average			83
Ten-year average			84

Representative Mills Outside of Kansas City, Wichita and Salina

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
July 9-15	989,100	699,200	65
Previous week	989,100	691,761	69
Year ago	1,001,100	842,675	84
Two years ago	1,001,400	828,263	82
Five-year average			82
Ten-year average			79

CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN

Mills in Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and eastern Missouri:

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
July 9-15	789,114	533,050	68
Previous week	789,114	422,349	54
Year ago	770,914	518,874	67
Two years ago	774,984	623,297	80
Five-year average			70
Ten-year average			66

NORTHWEST

Minneapolis

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
July 9-15	334,580	237,117	71
Previous week	334,580	*183,067	58
Year ago	381,300	211,404	55
Two years ago	378,840	243,742	64
Five-year average			69
Ten-year average			61

*Revised.

Principal interior mills in Minnesota, including Duluth, St. Paul, North Dakota, Montana and Iowa:

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
July 9-15	658,400	372,173	56
Previous week	658,400	*296,072	45
Year ago	662,400	425,549	64
Two years ago	666,480	492,718	74
Five-year average			62
Ten-year average			58

*Revised.

BUFFALO

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
July 9-15	546,000	492,436	90
Previous week	546,000	459,150	90
Year ago	606,000	505,707	83
Two years ago	604,200	572,866	95
Five-year average			82
Ten-year average			78

PACIFIC COAST

Principal mills on the North Pacific Coast:

Seattle, Tacoma and Interior Washington Mills

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
July 9-15	243,000	211,707	87
Previous week	243,000	211,454	87
Year ago	243,000	178,637	74
Two years ago	243,000	237,064	98
Five-year average			81
Ten-year average			73

Portland and Interior Oregon Mills

	6-day week capacity	Flour output	% activity
July 9-15	146,400	115,424	79
Previous week	146,400	76,173	52
Two years ago	146,400	104,820	72
Year ago	146,400	130,167	89
Five-year average			81
Ten-year average			74

MILLFEED OUTPUT

Production of millfeeds, in tons, for the current and prior two weeks, together with season total of (1) principal mills in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma and the cities of Kansas City and St. Joseph; (2) principal mills of Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Montana, including Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth-Superior; (3) mills of Buffalo, N.Y. Production computed on the basis of 72% flour extraction:

	—Southwest*—		—Northwest*—		—Buffalo†—		—Combined**—	
	Weekly production	Crop year to date	Weekly production	Crop year to date	Weekly production	Crop year to date	Weekly production	Crop yr. to date
July 9-15	22,647	61,558	11,891	24,411	9,554	27,306	44,132	127,275
Previous week	20,836		110,432		19,592		140,060	
Two weeks ago	22,235		12,088		8,160		42,483	
1949	27,594	61,502	12,878	25,491	8,626	28,052	49,098	144,845
1948	30,227	66,122	14,115	30,017	11,538	31,220	55,880	126,359
1947	32,377	92,222	16,971	17,349	8,067	29,251	57,415	168,831
1946††	21,748	60,412	13,165	27,518	7,522	21,704	42,436	109,634
Five-yr. average	26,927	77,125	13,894	26,757	9,061	27,507	49,792	141,389

*Principal mills. **75% of total capacity. †All mills. ††80% extraction basis effective March 1 to Sept. 1, 1946 (21 lb. millfeed accepted as yield of 100 lb. flour). ‡Revised.

Control Answers Await Truman Talk

FIGHT EXPECTED IF CONGRESS ASKED FOR STAND-BY POWERS

Minimum Car Loading Orders Forecast—Some Control Authority Available Now Under Draft Act—President May Ask at Least for Procurement Powers

By JOHN CIPPERLY

Washington Correspondent of The Northwestern Miller

WASHINGTON — An administration seen as reluctant to ask for all out controls over the domestic economy on the basis of the limited hostilities in Korea finds itself torn between two schools of thought. One group favors a request to Congress to establish full price, ration, wage and allocation power for immediate use while the other group favors a moderate approach with only limited authority needed.

Most comment on the outlook is at best speculative, however, until the President tells Congress his plans July 19. These are plans which will be drafted on the basis of military leaders' estimate of the military situation in Korea, the possibility of its confinement to that peninsula and the cost of that action.

However, one line seems clearly indicated as certain. That is that the minimum controls to be requested of Congress by the President will be those which will speed up military procurement. Essentially such controls would govern priority. Action on deliveries of steel to military contractors and possibly some priority on textiles and leather goods for the armed forces.

Minimum Car Loading

A responsible government official declared that it was certain that it would be necessary to reinstate minimum car loading orders for the railroads. Such a control would follow World War II order ODT-18, which banned loading of boxcars at less than 40,000 lb.

Priority authority over the delivery of goods and materials for the armed services is already provided in the Selective Service Act, but this authority does not go as far as that under which the War Production Board issued inventory controls and used limitation and conservation orders over strategic materials.

Grant of stand-by war emergency authority over price, wage, rationing and allocation actions if requested by the President is seen as the center of a bitter congressional fight. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) is quoted as saying that he would oppose such an arbitrary grant to the chief executive but would vote for full immediate power if it could be demonstrated as necessary. On the other side is an advisory group which sees stand-by powers as a path to a creeping inflation in prices and a hoarding of supplies by consumers and some industrial users. Stand-by power over price and ration controls would merely be an advertisement of the danger and lead to consumer runs and higher prices at the retail store counters, it is argued.

Meanwhile, bitter criticism of rising retail food prices erupted in an already "blue" Senate this week when Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) singled out the meat industry as having made "unconscionable" increases.

"Certain economic forces are taking advantage of the fear and hysteria caused by the Korean crisis," the Oregon senator declared.

Sen. Burnet Maybank (D., S.C.) announced that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee would meet July 20 after the President's message to look into recent advances in the retail price of food. He pointed to recent boosts in the retail prices of bread and eggs.

Baking industry spokesmen admit that the recent announcement of bread price increases by the industry in general through the East was unfortunate in its timing.

(See story on page 9.)

Although Sen. Maybank singled out bread price increases for implied criticism, he has been none too sympathetic with stand-by government price control powers. When the administration introduced its stand-by control authority proposal at the first session of the 80th Congress, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee gave it no attention. Sen. Maybank stated that the purpose of the hearing before his committee is to show the nation that there is ample food on hand and no need for scare buying and hoarding which he suspects gives some incentives to price boosts.

Washington Calm

On balance official Washington and the business end of the nation have been relatively calm over the tense international situation. Most business uncertainty appears to have resulted from a misunderstanding of the powers now vested in the government. Some businessmen have made inquiries here over the time when price, ration and wage controls would be imposed, indicating a belief that the authority already existed.

The only authority that the government has now is the priority power under the Selective Service Act over materials and goods and plant facilities for use in producing orders for the armed services. If the military leaders believe that the cost of the Korean war can be held to approximately $5 billion and the actual hostilities held to the Korean peninsula, it may then be possible to pass over this current crisis with the authority vested in the Selective Service Act plus a tightening of consumer credits—which would restrict consumer buying of automobiles, television and radio sets and housing. The Selective Service Act, plus credit controls under the Federal Reserve Board, could temporarily dampen demand in those quarters.

However, others note that a closing of these avenues of consumer spending would only divert this buying power into other products and commodities which would bring into action the influence of price as the classic rationing mechanism by pricing consumers out of the market.

A third aspect of the controversy over controls or no controls has been expressed to The Northwestern Miller by a leading member of the Senate. He expressed fear that any use of government controls now might ultimately lead to more arbitrary grants of authority to the federal government and threaten to undermine or destroy some of our democratic processes of government.

The President's message to Congress July 19, however, will clear the air. It is expected that his recommendations will reflect the opinions of his military advisors, as modified by domestic considerations, and give the nation an indication of the length and the cost of the Korean fighting.

Korean War Causes Revision of '51 Wheat Acreage to 72,800,000

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced a national allotment of 72,800,000 acres of wheat for the 1951 crop, considerably higher than that originally planned by the department before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

Original plans called for a sharp cutback in acreage allotments from those allowed this year to a new level somewhere between 60 and 65 million acres. The 1951 figure, as revised upward in the face of the current emergency, will be the same as the final 72,800,000 acres alloted for 1950.

With average yields, the 1951 allotment will result in a wheat crop of 1,150 million bushels.

This production, plus the presently estimated carryover of 374 million bushels of old wheat July 1, 1951, would provide a total supply of 1,524 million bushels for the 1951-52 marketing year — the "normal domestic consumption and exports plus 30%" which is the level provided by legislation.

Mr. Brannan said, "The 1951 wheat acreage allotment should insure abundant supplies. The 10-year averages used in determining the total supply goal, in accordance with legislative provisions, include periods of abnormal demand for feeding, export and other requirements. With average yields, the 1951 production from the alloted acreage—when added to carryover stocks—will put us on the safe side. This is essential. As usual, we would rather have a little more wheat than may be needed than to be caught with any supply shortage at any time.

Sound Position Cited

"We are in a very sound position with regard to wheat now, and we want to stay that way. If farmers plant in line with the allotments, and production conditions are average or near average, we will continue our present strong position."

For the marketing year beginning July 1, 1950, the total supply is currently indicated at 1,407 million bushels, including a carry-in of about 450 million bushels and a 1950 crop of 957 million bushels.

Total Consumption

The normal domestic consumption and export total, as a basis in calculating 1951 allotments, has been set at 1,172 million bushels. This was determined on the basis of average amounts of wheat consumed and exported during the ten marketing years 1940-41 through 1949-50.

Adding the 30% reserve brings the total supply target for the 1951-52 marketing year to 1,524 million bushels. This means that the 1951 acreage allotment must be at the level which, with average yields, will meet this supply total when the production is added to the carryover of old crop wheat.

Total use of U.S. wheat during the 1950-51 year has been estimated at 1,033 million bushels, including 708 million bushels for domestic use and 325 million bushels for export. This would leave a carryover of old wheat on July 1, 1951, of 374 million bushels. Subtracting this carryover from the 1,524 million bushel total supply which is needed leaves 1,150 million bushels to be produced in 1951. The national acreage allotment of 72.8 million acres (72,784,810), with average yields of 15.8 bu. to the acre, would give this desired production in 1951.

The allotments for each state will be announced in the near future, as soon as they can be worked out in accordance with the current factors and adjustments, the department said.

WEEK IN THE STATE OF TRADE

BUFFALO ALLIEDS HOLD GOLF OUTING JULY 11

BUFFALO—The Allied Trades of the Baking Industry held its final meeting of the summer season at the East Aurora Country Club, East Aurora, N.Y., July 11. Members played golf throughout the afternoon.

At a business meeting following dinner, members heard a report on the recent summer baked goods program sponsored by the Allied Trades for the benefit of western New York bakers. It is tentatively planned to conduct a similar educational progress next year.

The next meeting of the allied trades will be held at the Park Lane Restaurant in Buffalo Sept. 7.

WEEK IN THE STATE OF TRADE

VISIBLE SUPPLY LARGER

WINNIPEG—Moderate farm marketings exceeded the small commercial disappearance to boost Canada's wheat visible supply by almost 900,000 bu. for the week ended July 6 to 101,600,000 bu., compared with 100,700,000 the week previous and 65,300,000 bu. a year ago. Farmers delivered only 3,800,000 bu. during the week, while the commercial disappearance was only 3 million bushels. Reduced grain shipments from Canadian Lakehead terminals of 4,700,000 bu. for the week ended July 6 barely matched car unloads of 4,600,000 bu.

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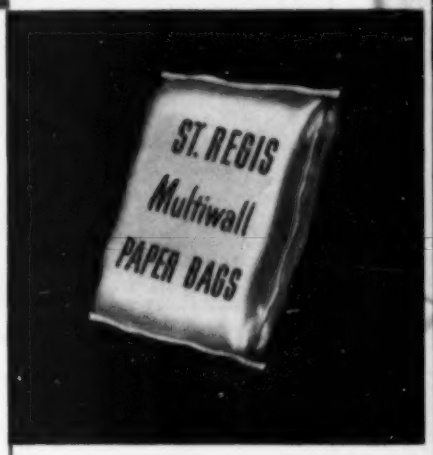

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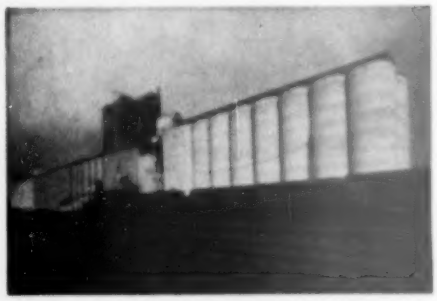

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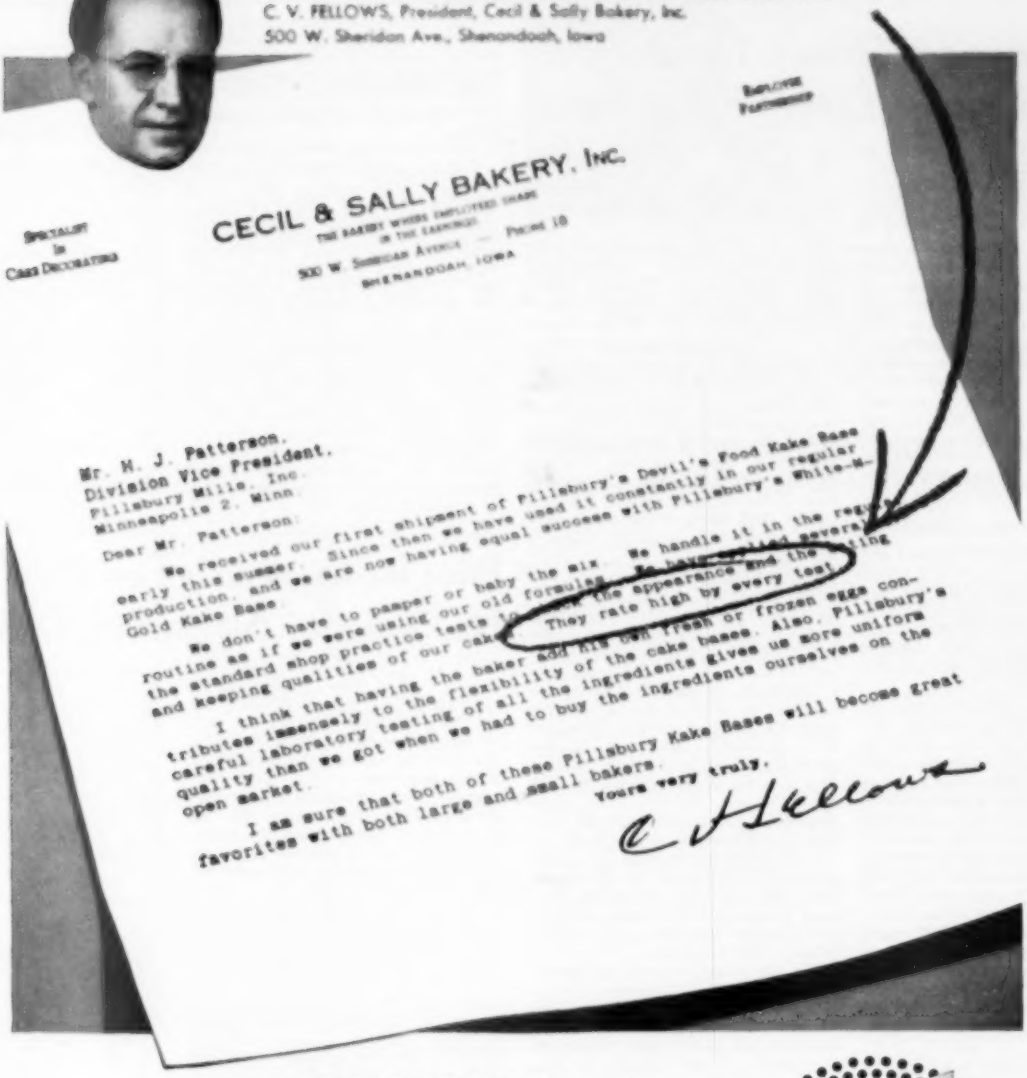

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Mr. H. J. Patterson,
Division Vice President,
Pillsbury Mills, Inc.
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Dear Mr. Patterson:

We received our first shipment of Pillsbury's Devil's Food Kake Base early this summer. Since then we have used it constantly in our regular production, and we are now having equal success with Pillsbury's White-N-Gold Kake Base.

We don't have to pamper or baby the mix. We handle it in the regular routine as if we were using our old formulas. We have tested several the standard shop practice tests for the appearance and the and keeping qualities of our cakes. They rate high by every test.

I think that having the baker add his own fresh or frozen eggs contributes immensely to the flexibility of the cake bases. Also, Pillsbury's careful laboratory testing of all the ingredients gives us more uniform quality than we got when we had to buy the ingredients ourselves on the open market.

I am sure that both of these Pillsbury Kake Bases will become great favorites with both large and small bakers.

Yours very truly,

C. V. Fellows

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GROCERY PRODUCTS NEWS

Census Report Shows Trend Toward Larger Food Stores

WASHINGTON—The trend toward fewer but larger retail food stores is clearly shown in figures released by the Bureau of the Census in a preliminary report of its 1948 census of business.

The number of stores in the entire food group—including all types of food stores—was 504,480 in 1948. This compares with 560,549 in 1939.

The fewer stores, it has been pointed out, served some 20 million more persons in 1948, and dollar volume in 1948 was more than three times as great as it was in 1939. The food group's sales and receipts in 1948 were reported at $30,980,440,000, compared with $10,164,967,000 in 1939.

Combination Stores Gain

Another highlight of the report was the data showing that grocery stores with fresh meat increased their portion of all food sales from 54% in 1939 to 67% in 1948. The sales totals for these all-under-one-roof markets were $20,727,011,000 in 1948 and $5,496,318,000 in 1939.

The number of these stores increased from 187,034 in 1939 to 223,527 in 1948—one of only two increases in store numbers in the entire food group. The only other type of store showing a gain in numbers was the retail bakery. Bakery numbers went from 16,985 in 1939 to 20,175 in 1948. (Data for caterers were included with "eating places" in 1948 and with "bakery products stores" in 1939).

Average sales per food store showed a marked increase, going from $18,134 in 1939 to $61,411 in 1948. Contributing to this large increase were smaller numbers of stores and greater food use as well as higher prices.

The number of paid employees of retail stores in the food group showed an increase of almost 25% between 1939 and 1948. The 1939 total was 814,746, while in 1948 the total was 1,012,934.

Regarding sales of chains and independents, a census bureau official recently reported that the chains' share of grocery store sales in 1948 was up only slightly compared with 1939. Chain sales went from 36.6% of all grocery store sales in 1939 to 37.3% in 1948, it was noted.

Wholesale Reports

Meanwhile, according to census bureau officials, food wholesalers have been found to be in the same relative position as before World War II.

The number of food wholesalers (groceries, meats, produce, fish and dairy products) increased from less than 27,000 in 1939 to more than 31,000 in 1948. Sales of these establishments went from some $6 billion to $19 billion.

Substantial sales increases also were shown by grocery wholesalers (a smaller group than "food wholesalers" because distributors of meats, confectionery, produce and fish are excluded).

However, wholesale grocers' increases were not proportionately as large as those of grocery stores, it was explained. Wholesale grocers' sales increased from about $3.2 billion in 1939 to $8.4 billion in 1948, or 2.7 times. Grocery store sales, meanwhile, increased from $7.7 billion to $24.8 billion, or 3.2 times.

John Albright, chief of the wholesale trade division of the Bureau of the Census, recently pointed out that area data for food stores can help wholesalers considerably in determining their markets.

He also told members of the National-American Wholesale Grocers Assn. at their midyear meeting that the growth of suburban business areas has been one of the most striking developments of the past decade. And, he said, this is particularly true for food stores. He noted that other metropolitan areas have experienced similar developments, although perhaps not so readily measurable in census data because expansion may have occurred within city limits rather than "spilling over" into surrounding areas.

PRELIMINARY 1948 CENSUS OF BUSINESS RESULTS WITH COMPARATIVE 1939 DATA

Kind of business	Number establishments 1948	Number establishments 1939*	Sales, receipts (1,000) 1948	Sales, receipts (1,000) 1939*	No. paid employees, week ended nearest Nov. 15th 1948	No. paid employees, week ended nearest Nov. 15th 1939*
Retail food stores—						
Food group	504,480	560,549	$30,980,440	$10,164,967	1,012,934	814,746
Grocery stores without fresh meat	154,248	208,503	4,646,545	2,276,170	68,732	151,542
Grocery stores with fresh meat	223,527	187,034	20,727,011	5,496,318	703,539	415,183
Meat, fish markets	18,476	32,168	1,377,900	392,787	47,877	50,159
Fruit, vegetable markets	15,781	17,856	199,382	210,109	14,817	14,492
Candy, confectionery stores	11,837	16,215	443,386	264,400	13,014	11,701
Dairy products	11,724	18,424	1,383,118	749,511	105,472	98,784
Bakery products stores	20,175	16,985	516,741	155,977	42,720	43,833
Egg, poultry dealers	3,854	6,131	104,511	32,116	7,401	5,101
All other food stores	16,838	14,470	661,892	203,490	21,318	21,153
Food wholesalers—						
Groceries, confectionery, meats	17,386	15,181	14,216,764	3,846,751	416,799	423,764
Groceries (general line)	4,174	3,847	3,474,418	2,116,734	81,318	98,816
Confectionery	2,080	2,048	375,137	192,842	8,487	7,678
Fish, sea foods	1,771	2,131	381,370	175,319	11,312	8,935
Meats, meat products	1,243	2,347	1,095,785	416,943	18,059	24,711
Other food specialties	6,128	5,818	3,786,403	873,553	43,414	41,893
Farm products, edible	15,818	10,816	7,835,217	2,210,796	104,833	84,752
Dairy, poultry products	5,871	6,518	4,168,209	997,814	104,881	75,816
Fruits, vegetables (fresh)	8,845	6,356	3,175,318	1,342,832	55,968	41,876

*1939 wholesale data adjusted to scope of 1948 census.
†Includes employees paid for less than the full week week.
‡Data for "caterers" included with "eating places" in 1948 and with "bakery products stores" in 1939.

URGES SURPLUS REDUCTION

CHICAGO—Through strong promotion and merchandising efforts, most of the nation's food surpluses could be reduced to a point where they would not be a "danger," according to J. Frank Grimes, president of the Independent Grocers Alliance of America.

Mr. Grimes, addressing a recent meeting sponsored by food wholesalers, recommended use of special promotions, point-of-sale advertising and other advertising media to cut down on surpluses.

He said food manufacturers and distributors and farm organizations must cooperate if food surpluses are to be eliminated.

Self-Service Trend to Remain Strong, GMA Meeting Told

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS—Continuation of the strong trend toward self-service in food retailing and an increased need for preselling the consumer were predicted at the recent midyear meeting of Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc. Top executives of the nation's leading food and grocery manufacturing companies were present for the sessions.

Charles Wright, general sales manager of Kraft Foods Co., pointing out the trend toward self-service, said there would be 6,000 more super markets by 1960. He also predicted that population would increase by 10 million during the next 10 years and that spending for food in a year

Price Increases on a Few Food Products No Cause for Alarm, Paul S. Willis Says

NEW YORK—Recent price increases on a few good products should not be taken as an indication that food prices in general will skyrocket, according to Paul S. Willis, president of Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.

Referring to the current food price situation, Mr. Willis said: "We see no cause for alarm unless the American people become panicky and start hoarding foods, which creates scarcities and higher prices.

"There have been price increases on a few of the more highly fluctuating food products, but we must remember that these represent only a small portion of the more than 3,000 items in the grocery store from which Mrs. South fills her grocery basket.

"If we continue buying on a normal basis, prices in general should remain pretty much at present levels. The important thing is for the American people to know that there is a plentiful supply of food in this country and food production is well ahead of what it was at the start of World War II. Moreover, production can be substantially increased as the need arises. The world food situation is also much improved so that foreign countries are far less dependent upon us for supplies."

Mr. Willis also reported that the Korean situation has stimulated a broadened demand for food and grocery products at both wholesale and retail levels.

"The opinion is that this accelerated buying has been stimulated largely by the trade's desire to rebuild inventories rather than by any hope of speculative profits," he said. "For some time, wholesale food buyers have been operating on slim inventories, limiting replacement buying to 30 to 60 days' requirements. Recalling the experience of the last war when many distributors were caught short, they are now buying beyond immediate requirements as a protective measure. This was to be expected and is merely a transferral of goods from manufacturers to distributor warehouses. So long as these goods do not end up in consumer basements and pantries, there is little to worry about."

NEW ELAM PACKAGE—Elam Mills, Inc., of Chicago recently repackaged its stone-ground flours and cereals in new chipboard cartons with an overall wrap lithographed in four colors. A new insect-repellant glue also is used on the packages to prevent infestation, the company points out. One of the packages, with the gay striped design, is pictured above.

would be $7 billion greater by then.

Mr. Wright said that self-service stores, although numbering only 18% of the total number of grocery outlets, do more than two thirds of the total business. And he showed how this means the importance of preselling consumers is increasing. More extensive advertising of food products is necessary, he said.

Mr. Wright also predicted that super markets will become elaborate shopping centers where housewives can make most purchases for the home.

Noting that food stores sales this year have held close to the volume during the corresponding period in 1949, manufacturers were optimistic about the outlook for the second half of the year. However, they pointed out that competition is becoming keener and that maintenance of volume requires expert salesmanship and merchandising.

Discussions of efforts to increase the efficiency of food distribution were among the highlights of the meeting. Cooperation between manufacturers and distributors in improving marketing to hold costs down while keeping volume up was urged.

Topics for discussion included cooperative advertising, coupons and premiums, store display and marketing services.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

Lower Mark-Up, Higher Expense Ratios Shown for Super Markets

CHICAGO—A "decided trend" toward lower gross mark-up ratios and higher expense ratios for super food markets was shown in a survey conducted by the Super Market Institute among its members.

Store operating expense ratios continued to increase in 1949, the survey found, and many companies were forced to raise their mark-ups.

It was pointed out: "If sales for 1948 had not been 20% better than for 1947, the shrinking mark-up and rising expense ratios might have spelled out a gray profit picture for the past year. The major problem of 1949 may yet turn out to be store operating expense ratios."

More than half of the companies reported a higher ratio of store labor expense, according to the recent report, and only 27% of the companies were able to reduce this expense—the greatest single cost factor in operating a super market.

Store rent expense ratios did not change in half of the companies; where they did change, two thirds had higher ratios and one third lower ratios. "Other store operating expense" ratios were higher in 44% of the reporting companies, lower in 31% and unchanged in 25%.

Higher for Big Companies

The smaller companies—those with annual sales up to $5 million—were most successful in stabilizing or lowering their expense ratios. The larger companies—with sales over $15 million a year—experienced the most pronounced trend toward higher store operating expense ratios.

Trying to absorb the rising costs of operation in the face of a reduced rate of sales increases in 1949, many companies were forced to raise mark-ups, survey data indicated. In the grocery department, for example, 5 out of 10 companies hiked mark-ups. The larger companies, showing the strongest tendency toward higher expense ratios, also showed the greatest tendency toward higher mark-ups.

"It seems reasonable to suggest," the report said, "that if SMI members had not achieved a 6% sales increase in 1949 over 1948, still more companies would have shown higher expense ratios and still more companies likewise would have shown higher gross mark-up ratios, or a smaller profit."

Although figures vary because of non-uniform accounting systems, the "typical," or median, gross margin in the grocery department was 14.8%.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

Increase Shown in Food Store Sales

WASHINGTON—Sales of independent grocery stores in May were 4% larger than in the same month last year, the U.S. Department of Commerce reports. Compared with figures for April this year, May sales were up 1%. However, for the first five months of the year, there was no change in comparison with the corresponding period in 1949.

For the independent retail food group as a whole, including meat markets, bakeries and other types of stores, sales in May were up 2% from May, 1949, and April this year.

Chain grocery sales in May were $833 million, compared with $789 million in the same month last year. In comparison with April this year, chain sales in May were off $12 million.

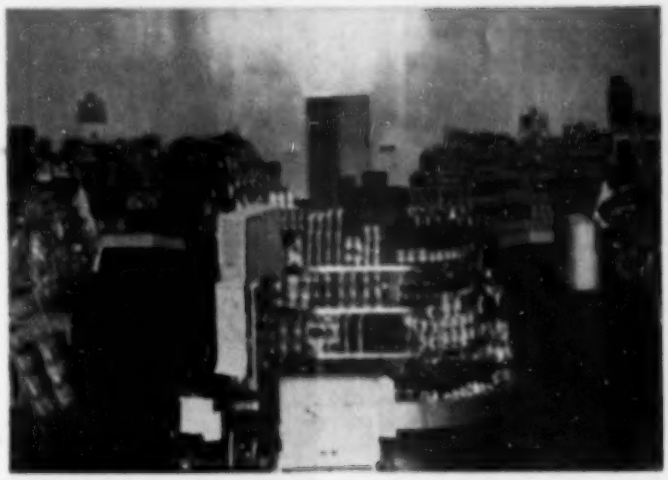
Meanwhile, according to the census bureau, sales of wholesale grocers in May this year were up 6% as compared with May, 1949, and up 10% as compared with April, 1950. Inventories of wholesale grocers in May, 1950, were 3% larger than in May, 1949, but were 1% smaller than in April, 1950.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

KROGER SALES UP

CINCINNATI—Net income of $6,468,009 and gross sales of $381,328,929 during the first 24 weeks of 1950 have been reported by the Kroger Co. A sales increase of $249,053 from the comparable period in 1949 was noted by Joseph B. Hall, company president, in a report to shareholders, but net income dropped $885,789 from last year. Expenses were up almost 6%. Mr. Hall said a constant increase in business costs is the company's greatest problem.

CRANBERRY NUT BREAD—One of the foods which the National Cranberry Assn. urges housewives to prepare is cranberry nut bread, which, of course, includes all-purpose flour. Pictured above is cranberry orange nut bread, recommended for use with chicken salad. Cubed jellied cranberry sauce is one of the ingredients.



CUTS DOWN STOCKING COSTS—Shelving built away from the wall in a continuous "W" is one of the means by which stocking costs have been cut at least 25% at the Park 'n Shop, Inc., market in Tacoma, according to L. H. Darrow, company president. This type of shelves, pictured above, makes it possible for merchandise to be stocked from behind, thus eliminating congestion, Mr. Darrow points out. Mr. Darrow, who designed the shelves for this 24-hour-a-day market, said another saving is made by stocking merchandise on the shelves in the half case, not removing it from the case.

Future for Alert Independent Food Dealers Held Bright

NEW YORK—With more stores adopting self-service and with streamlined wholesale operations, the future for alert independent food retailers appears bright. That is one of the conclusions reported by the Progressive Grocer in its annual publication, "Facts in Food and Grocery Distribution."

The report, based on a survey of food stores and their sales for 1949, says self-service independents showed a sales gain last year of 4%. This, the report continues, compares with an increase of less than 1% for food chains.

"Self-service independents have proved they can more than hold their own in the period ahead," the publication states. "With thousands of semi-self-service and counter-service operators now ready and able to move up into the self-service class, the immediate future looks bright for independent food dealers.

"The price advantage held by chains is vanishing rapidly as hundreds of wholesalers each year streamline their operations and cut costs to retail stores. With the chains' price advantage disappearing, independents and chains both realize that success will depend more and more on merchandising and management ability.

Optimistic View

"Progressive independents, therefore, face the future with optimism. They see the immediate future as a period when they cannot only hold their own but go on to capture an even larger share of the American grocery and combination store sales than the 61% they controlled last year."

The report said the percentages of total grocery and combination store volume done by chains and independents remained the same in 1949 as in 1948. Independents held 61% and chains 39%, it was found.

The self-service independents, which were found to have posted a 4% gain over 1948 sales, now handle 52% of independent sales, according to the Progressive Grocer. The number of self-service independents is now 76,000.

Although the independent superettes and super markets, on the average, showed much higher sales increase than smaller independent stores, it is incorrect to conclude that all smaller stores fell behind in 1949, the report says. Of the semi-self-service stores taking part in the survey, 43% had sales increases. And 31% of the counter-service stores reported sales gains.

Sales for independent stores as a whole, including all types, were $15,150 million in 1949, representing an increase of $50 million, the survey showed. Chain sales were estimated at $9,600 million, representing a gain of $90 million over the previous year. These gains were registered in spite of an overall 4% price decline.

An important factor in independents' growing strength, it was agreed, is the improvement in wholesaler-retailer teamwork. More wholesalers were found to be improving their operations, cutting costs and providing more help to retailers.

The increased efficiency of self-service operations also was noted. Sales per full-time employee in self-service stores in 1949 averaged $34,919—nearly 6% higher than in 1948 in spite of the 4% price dip. Sales per full-time employee per year held about even at $27,595 in semi-self-service stores and declined nearly 9% to $24,086 in counter-service stores.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

CHAIN SALES INCREASE

NEW YORK—Sales of food chains in May this year showed a 4.5% national average increase over sales during the same month in 1949, according to Chain Store Age magazine. This was the largest gain in 16 months. The report is based on the magazine's survey of 100 chains operating more than 16,000 stores. By regions, the Pacific coast area was the only section reporting a sales drop in May, a decline of 6.8%. The west central region's sales increase of 7.3% topped the gains.

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NEFF & FRY STORAGE BINS

FUMIGATION OF STORED GRAIN TO BE STUDIED

MANHATTAN, KANSAS — Fumigation of stored grain will be the subject of six meetings over Kansas beginning July 25 in Beloit, Dell Gates, extension entomologist at Kansas State College, has announced.

The schedule of meetings is as follows: Beloit, July 25; Colby, July 26; Garden City, July 27; Hutchinson, July 28; Topeka, July 31, and Iola, Aug. 1. County extension agents, vocational agriculture instructors, Production and Marketing Administration representatives and others who will be working with the stored grain problem at the county level have been urged to attend.

Following a morning program at which methods and materials for fumigating will be discussed, the group will attend a demonstration of fumigating in the afternoon.

Speakers besides Mr. Gates will be Norman Whitehair, grain marketing specialist of the extension service at Kansas State; C. E. Skiver, Manhattan, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Assn., and a representative of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Either Dr. R. T. Cotton or J. C. Frankenfeld of Manhattan or Herbert Walkden of Hutchinson will be at each meeting.

The fumigation phase of the weevil control program is the second that has been emphasized this year. The first, thorough cleaning of bins and premises, was encouraged as a preharvest measure.

—WHEAT IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

MILLS GIVE FUNDS FOR LAB IN NEW AIB BUILDING

CHICAGO—Milling company subscriptions to the $12,000 fund for a students' laboratory in the new American Institute of Baking building now under construction have been completed, according to the Millers National Federation. The project, approved by the federation's board of directors in May, grew out of the fact that many mill employees receive training in the institute.

Forty-seven milling companies doing a bakery flour business have subscribed to the fund, the federation announcement said, ranging in size from the very small companies to the largest and including all of the 15 largest companies in the industry.

—WHEAT IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

Millfeed Receipts and Shipments

Receipts and shipments of millfeed at the principal distributing centers for the week ending June 10, in tons, with comparisons:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1950	1949	1950	1949
Minneapolis	—	—	11,750	13,120
Kansas City	—	1,140	4,890	4,490
Milwaukee	—	30	4,830	4,830
Week ending June 17:				
Minneapolis	—	—	12,100	13,180
Kansas City	1,290	1,410	5,160	4,150
Milwaukee	—	30	4,740	4,830
Week ending June 24:				
Minneapolis	—	—	13,010	13,390
Kansas City	1,290	1,620	4,890	4,770
Milwaukee	—	30	4,860	4,110
Week ending July 1:				
Minneapolis	—	—	11,510	14,010
Kansas City	1,110	1,380	4,620	4,170
Milwaukee	30	30	4,590	4,920
Week ending July 8:				
Minneapolis	—	—	8,510	9,720
Kansas City	1,110	1,440	4,440	4,950
Milwaukee	—	—	4,860	4,830

Flaxseed Receipts, Shipments and Stocks

Receipts, shipments and stocks of flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth, for the week ending July 8, in thousand bushels:

	Receipts				Shipments		Stocks	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949		
Minneapolis	199	112	197	44	1,242	4,811		
Duluth	194	2			1,132	1,165		
Week ending July 1:								
Minneapolis	320	105	274	3	1,118	4,444		
Duluth	292	—	218	154	1,150	1,331		

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Net Loss in Support Program Increases to $201,308,000

WASHINGTON—A total of $3,797,059,000 was invested in price support program loans and inventories as of May 31, 1950, according to Ralph S. Trigg, president of the Commodity Credit Corp. In carrying out this program during the current fiscal year through May, CCC sustained a net realized loss of $201,308,000, Mr. Trigg said.

The net realized loss on the program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949, was $254 million.

Of the total investment of $3,797,059,000, loans outstanding totaled $1,196,885,000 (including $576,020,000 of commodity loans held by lending agencies, $608,836,000 held by CCC and $12,029,000 of loans approved but not fully processed), while inventories acquired under loan, purchase agreement and direct purchase operations represented an investment of $2,600,174,??0.

Largest Amount for Corn

Price support operations in four commodities accounted for the bulk of the loan total, Mr. Trigg pointed out. These commodities, the quantities of collateral pledged and the loans outstanding were as follows:

Corn	[illegible] bu.	$ [illegible]
Cotton	[illegible] bales	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible] lb.	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible] bu.	[illegible]
Other		[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

(The above quantity of corn includes, in addition to 315,590,035 bu. 1949-crop corn, 105,383,787 bu. resealed 1948-crop corn and 70,858,633 bu. 1948-crop corn in process of transfer to CCC inventories.)

Included under "other" above were loans on flaxseed, peanuts, soybeans, lespedeza seed, potatoes, barley, dry edible beans and peas, grain sorghums, oats, rice, rye, American-Egyptian cotton and cottonseed. In this group the largest amount of loans on any one commodity was $14,762,689 on grain sorghums.

Items in the inventory of the CCC as of May 31, the quantities involved and the costs were as follows:

Wheat	[illegible] bu.	$ [illegible]
Cotton	[illegible] bales	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible] bu.	[illegible]
Linseed oil	[illegible] lb.	[illegible]
Flaxseed	[illegible] bu.	[illegible]
Dried eggs	[illegible] lb.	[illegible]
Grain sorgh.	[illegible] cwt.	[illegible]
Dry edible beans	[illegible] cwt.	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible] lb.	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible] bu.	[illegible]
Dried milk	[illegible] lb.	[illegible]
Cottonseed	[illegible] tons	[illegible]
Rosin	[illegible] lb.	[illegible]
Other		[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

"Other" items in inventory included American-Egyptian cotton, wool, cotton linters, cottonseed oil, cottonseed meal, cheese, peanuts, soybeans, dried fruit, potato starch, potatoes, dry edible peas, oats, rice, rye, hay and pasture seeds, winter cover crop seeds, turkeys, tobacco and turpentine, and largest of which was wool with a cost value of $11,595,950.

Where Most Loss Occurred

The net loss in carrying on the CCC price-support program in the first eleven months of the fiscal year was realized largely on potatoes, peanuts, wheat, corn and eggs.

As of May 31, 1950 the CCC was authorized to have total borrowings outstanding and obligations to purchase loans held by lending agencies at any one time of $4,750,000,000 to carry on its various programs, including the price support program. (CCC borrowing authority was increased June 28 by $2 billion, making a total statutory borrowing authority of $6,750 million.)

The CCC had in use $3,726 million of its statutory borrowing authority, i.e., actual borrowings totaled $3,145 million and obligations to purchase commodity and storage loans held by lending agencies amounted to $581 million. This left a net statutory borrowing authority available of $1,024 million. In addition, other current operating obligations of the CCC amounted to $516 million, some part of which may be liquidated by the use of borrowing authority. These current operating obligations included purchase agreements amounting to $245 million, and loans in process amounting to $12 million, as well as other current liabilities consisting of accrued liabilities, accounts payable, and commitments on storage facility loans.

The corporation has a paid-in capital of $100 million and at times it receives advances from purchasers of commodities. These funds, of course, reduce the amount of borrowings necessary for the corporation to carry out its operations, it is pointed out.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

MONTANA BAKERS HEADED BY WILLIAM H. BERTSCHE

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—William H. Bertsche, Sally Ann Baking Co., Great Falls, was elected president of the Montana Master Bakers Assn. at the annual convention of the organization at the Hotel Rainbow here June 24-25. Mr. Bertsche succeeded E. J. Harberson, Bungalow Bakery, Great Falls.

Alvin Herzog, Dutch Girl Bakery, Butte, was named vice president and the convention chairman for next year's meeting, which is planned for Butte. Joseph J. McVey, Eddy Bakeries, Helena, Mont., was elected secretary-treasurer.

Of the 116 total registration 77 were bakers. A large number of allied firms were represented, making it one of the best-attended meetings the Montana association has had.

Ralph Herman, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, used charts and statistics to discuss Brown 'n Serve bakery products.

The speaker referred to a recent survey which showed that over 60% of bakers interviewed were producing Brown 'n Serve products. The greatest concentration of this type of product was in the Southwest, where 82% of bakers were using Brown 'n Serve. In the Southeast, 73% were using it, 52% on the East Coast and 62% in the Midwest.

Ned Leedle, Standard Brands, Inc., San Francisco, was next on the program with a discussion of fermentation, followed by William Doty, California Raisin Advisory Board, Fresno, speaking on the "Future in the Bakery Business."

Paul Trigg, Montana Flour Mills Co., Great Falls, stressed proper accounting and good business methods in his discussion, "What About Your Business?"

RETAIL BAKERY SALES UP IN MAY

WASHINGTON — Sales of retail bakeries during May were 2% higher than sales during the previous month, according to a report of the U.S. Department of Commerce. May sales, however, were 1% lower than those of the same months a year previous. Sales for the first five months of this year were reported as 5% lower than during the comparative period in 1949.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

HENRY MERGENER WINS AT CHICAGO GOLF OUTING

CHICAGO—Henry Mergener, W. E. Long Co., was the winner of first low net at the 20th annual Bakers Courtesy Club golf tournament and outing held at Rolling Green Country Club July 11. He was awarded the Jerry H. Debs championship cup.

Some of the other winners at golf were: Harry Bachman, the veteran equipment man; Harry Larsen, Habel, Armbruster & Larsen Co.; N. G. Anderson, Bay State Milling Co.; R. Skarin, Petersen Oven Co.; W. H. Mothersead, Wilson & Co., and R. E. Bemmels, Bemmels-Vaughan.

Floyd A. Owens, formerly with International Milling Co., won the horseshoe tournament. A few other winners were A. L. Beaver, Humko Co.; Russ Obright, Bakers Weekly, and J. Kaniecki, Durkee Famous Foods.

About 50 participated in the golf tournament and 85 members and guests attended the dinner. A. W. Fosdyke, Anetsberger Bros., president, presided at the dinner. Ward Miller, Sheridan Flouring Mills Co., chairman of the committee of arrangements, presented the prizes.

He was assisted by A. L. Beaver, Humko Co.; W. L. Grewe, International Milling Co.; A. C. Askelof, Morton Salt Co., and Gay Larsen, Middleby-Marshall Oven Co.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

PORT OF HOUSTON FILM SHOWN IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY—A new movie depicting the growth of the Port of Houston was shown at a cocktail party given by the Houston Port & Traffic Bureau in Kansas City July 14. The 20-minute movie traced the development of the port into the nation's second largest deep sea outlet and showed various phases of port operation.

The party was held in the Tea Room of Hotel Muehlebach. Southwestern district representative of the port bureau is Lloyd L. Leonard, whose offices are located in the Board of Trade Building, Kansas City.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE HELD BY JOHN E. LANGE

NEW YORK—The John E. Lange Bakery Executives Conference was held recently in New York, coincidental with an informal gathering of the stockholders of the American Bakers Cooperative, Inc. C. S. Van Vlack, Van Vlack & Gamba Co., Auburn, N.Y., cooperative president, presided the first day over the joint meeting and chairmen for the other two days of the conference were Allan Reid, Paniplus Co., Kansas City, and Raymond W. Payette, Girard Baking Co., Burlington, Vt. The conference was originated 10 years ago by Mr. Lange, Teaneck, N.J., as a service to clients.

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Importers Fight 35% Flour Duty

NEW GERMAN ASSOCIATION PRESENTS ITS CASE AGAINST PROPOSED TARIFF

Lower Figure on Wheat Sets Up Ratio That Would Discriminate Against Flour and Might Destroy Trade With Western Germany

LONDON—A newly-organized association of German flour importers has found that its first major task is to oppose a proposed new German tariff of 35% ad valorem on imported flour. The duty on wheat and rye would be 20%, which thus creates a grossly discriminatory relationship between grain and its products. A ratio of 1.4 is accepted by the trade as fair, and on this basis the tariff should be no more than 28%. But even that figure probably would put imported flour out of line. The proposed tariff, in other words, is not only discriminatory but also is prohibitive.

The new German association, Verband Deutscher Mehlimporteure, was founded June 22, the initial members being Walther de Boer and Alfred M. Beyer of Hamburg, Paul Krucken of Cologne and Einfuhrhandel of Mannheim. It is hoped to organize the whole of the German flour import trade under the auspices of the association in such a way that it can be used as the medium for bringing the trade's collective views to the notice of German and Anglo-American officials in charge of the administration of western Germany.

The association will also attempt to foster the demand for imported flour and though it is realized that German milling capacity will soon exceed domestic consumer requirements, the organizers have stressed that by permitting the import of foreign flour the dangers of a monopoly would be considerably curtailed with resulting advantage to the consumer from the points of view of quality and price.

Statement Prepared

Taking as their slogan, "flour is cheaper than wheat," association officials under the leadership of Mr. de Boer, head of the Hamburg importing firm of that name, have prepared a statement for submission to the American High Commissioner, John McCloy, and have pointed out that in prewar years before the National Socialist government created abnormal conditions, Germany imported wheat flour regularly. As a result of the present efforts for the liberalization of trade in Europe it was expected that some steps would be taken to allow the importation of flour into Germany.

Developing their arguments, officials have stated that it is their belief than an arrangement allowing 10% of all grain imports to be in the form of flour would be in the interest of the German economy. Such an import, although restricted to the percentage indicated, would offer the advantages of price and market regulation and would prevent the growth of monopolization in an industry which has the task of providing a prime necessity for the German consumer.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that the U.S. milling industry is in a position to ship to Europe wheat flour at a price which at present lies below that of wheat itself. Traders explain this by pointing to the fact that the type of flour consumed in the U.S. leaves the American millers with large quantities of flours which are not required by the domestic market and that they are willing to sell them at special low prices in order to obtain a market. Furthermore, it has been stressed that when shipping flour, the space taken up by the millfeed content of wheat is saved, thus cutting transportation costs.

No Mill Employment Problem

Dealing with the recently voiced argument by milling interests that the import of flour would be liable to produce unemployment within the milling industry, the association points out that the number of hands employed in the mills has been reduced by mechanization and that there is no appreciable difference in the number of employees when a mill is running at full or at 80% of capacity. On the other hand, it is argued, the handling of imported flour would create additional work for a large number of laborers at the ports and at interior storehouses and would thus assist in mopping up some of the prevailing high level of unemployment about which the authorities have frequently expressed concern.

In concluding their case the association stressed that it does not seek any special favors in order to allow importers to carry out their activities nor do they wish to place the interests of the American milling industry over those of the German economy. The officials are motivated by the desire to assist the German consumer in meeting the dangers attributed by observers to the activities of a monopolistic organization, such as that of the German milling industry.

A Fair Proportion

Considerable astonishment has been expressed by European marketmen at the extent of the proposed duty. The German government, observers say, is well within its constitutional rights if it wishes to place a high duty on grain in order to raise revenue, and as Germany is compelled, under present circumstances, to import half its grain requirements, and since bread is a prime necessity, the proposed duty will provide a nonfluctuating source of income. However, accepting the duty as economically desirable, observers feel that the import duty on flour should be based on a fairer proportion than is evidenced by the present proposals. If the duty on grain is to be accepted at 20% than that on flour should be no more than 28% is a view expressed by one German trader.

A similar high rate of duty is already in existence on other major necessities such as tea and coffee. The price of tea in Germany is in the region of $4@5 lb., with coffee at an equally high level. Despite this, there has been no appreciable reduction in consumption and it is presumed by the authorities that consumption requirements of bread will not be appreciably reduced.

Organization Welcomed

Many European marketmen appreciate that the problem of tariffs should be treated as whole when the question of principle is involved, and the decision of the Germans to form a flour trade organization has been welcomed. The Dutch problem, which arises from the fact that all flour, after the first 50,000 metric tons in any one year, bears a duty of 3%, is still a major point of discussion. Although there has been considerable praise for the forthright way in which officials of the Millers National Federation in the U.S. is bringing its views to the notice of American officials, Netherlands traders are concerned over future prospects for trade. The current quota of 50,000 tons is almost exhausted and within a matter of weeks all further imports for the rest of 1950 will have to bear duty. The Dutch importers who have taken considerable trouble to increase consumer interest in American flour in the Netherlands, are hoping that some temporary relief will be afforded them preparatory to a finalization of the questions to be considered at Torquay in September.

Varying Interpretation

A noteworthy feature of the present discussions in European market circles has been the repeated criticism of the interpretation of the terms of the International Wheat Agreement by American officials. Observers in Europe and the U.S. have pointed out that the agreement contains a general provision to the effect that the percentage of wheat flour should be determined by direct negotiation between buyer and seller. Furthermore, the wheat council is given the duty of determining the quantity of flour to be taken in accordance with historical experience in cases where an exporting country has difficulty in placing the established quota at the minimum price. The same provision is made in cases where the importing country has difficulty in getting the agreed quota at the maximum price.

It is alleged that the American officials take the stand that under normal conditions an importing country would not be required to take a certain percentage of flour and that this provision only becomes effective if there are some difficulties. This view is not acceptable to many traders and it is pointed out that both Canada and Australia place a different interpretation on this provision because both countries have insisted that the importing countries take a certain percentage of wheat in the form of flour. The same viewpoint ought to be exercised by the American officials, it is claimed.

That the decisions to be made at Torquay on the question of tariffs will be fundamental to the continued prosperity of the U.S. flour trade and will determine the trade opportunities for American millers for a long time to come is an opinion expressed frequently on both sides of the Atlantic. European traders, while realizing the important part they themselves have to play, hope that the discussions at Torquay will assist in providing greater freedom for future trade. At the present time, as far as most of Europe is concerned, governments either do the buying themselves or exercise strict control and forbid negotiations between private buyers and sellers. The problem, observers stress, is not necessarily to assist matters in the immediate present but one for which a satisfactory solution is required in order to insure prosperity for many years to come.

The efforts of MNF officials are appreciated no less than the personal on the spot investigations by American millers. Among these are Paul Walther, export manager of the Weber Flour Mills Co., Salina, Kansas, who recently undertook an extensive tour of western Europe not so much in the interest of current business as to contribute toward a solution of the problems facing the American flour trade with Europe.

QUEENS IN COTTON—Frontier Queens modeling colorful cotton bag dresses won admiration and interest for dress print garments during the annual July 4 celebration and parade at Evanston, Ill. Prior to the parade, more than 3,000 Evanston women saw an all-cotton dress print fashion show featuring garments from bathing suits to evening dresses.

CANADIAN MILL BURNS

TORONTO—A 400 bbl. flour mill at Wingham owned by Howson & Howson was completely destroyed by fire June 23 after it was struck by lightning. The loss, which was estimated at $75,000, was covered by insurance.

AIB Building Dedication to Be Feature of Convention of ABA

CHICAGO—Plans for the 1950 convention of the American Bakers Assn., scheduled to be held at the Sherman Hotel here Oct. 15-18, are under way, according to a recent ABA announcement.

Dedication of the new headquarters building of the American Institute of Baking will be the feature of convention week. The theme of the meeting will be built around the activities of the AIB and the services of ABA and AIB to the industry.

Hotel reservations are being received in Chicago and the ABA announcement predicted that attendance at the meeting will exceed that of the regular (other than exposition) convention years.

The wholesale cake branch of the ABA is planning all day sessions on Friday, Oct. 13, and the wholesale bread branch is planning a half-day session on Saturday, Oct. 14.

Feature of Oct. 15 will be open house at the new AIB building for all ABA members, with dedication ceremonies scheduled for 3 p.m. The chairman's and president's reception will be the first formal social event of the convention that evening.

The opening general session has been set for Monday morning, Oct. 16. The Bakers of America Program will occupy the spotlight at a general session that afternoon.

Morning general sessions and afternoon branch sessions have been planned for Tuesday and Wednesday, October 17 and 18. The American Society of Bakery Engineers will present a program during the Oct. 17 morning session and the AIB will be featured during the Oct. 18 morning session.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

"UNI-PULL" DRIVE BULLETIN

NEW YORK—A bulletin describing the "Uni-Pull" drive for short center drives has been published by the American Leather Belting Assn., 41 Park Row, New York 7, N.Y. The four-page illustrated bulletin pictures three types of motor bases used on the "Uni-Pull" drive, so named because it provides uniform pulling power both across and around the pulleys. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained upon request from the American Leather Belting Assn.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

Bread Featured in Two True Story Magazine Articles

CHICAGO—Two separate features spotlighting bread appeared in the July issue of True Story magazine, another in the growing list of national consumer publications to promote bakery products in editorial features.

More than 10 million persons were expected to read the articles, it was estimated by Walter H. Hopkins, director of the Bakers of America Program, through which arrangements for the publicity was initiated. Tieing in with the program's July promotion of "picnic time," one of the True Story features depicted several types of sandwiches to take on a picnic. Illustrations with the two-page article, showing a picnic lunch in full color, display white and rye bread sandwiches, hot steak sandwiches, hot dogs and several types of cold meat sandwiches.

The second article illustrates how to make toasted sandwiches at home for dinner, lunch and snacks.

"All types of sandwiches are inexpensive," the article points out. "They are nourishing, easy to prepare, require no advance planning, are always welcome by any age, anywhere."

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

HIGHER NET REPORTED

General Bakeries, Ltd., has reported net profit of $83,229 for the year to April 5, 1950. This is equal to 33¢ a common share and compares with $40,526, or 25¢ a share, for the year ended April 6, 1949.

The Montgomery Company
R. H. MONTGOMERY
FLOUR BROKERS
BALTIMORE 3242
21 W. 10TH ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Gooch's Best"
SUPERIOR QUALITY
to Make All Baked Things Better
Gooch Milling & Elevator Co.
Lincoln, Nebraska

WESTERN STAR
KANSAS STAR
GOLDEN CREST

There is no fooling when we say these flours will be "stars" in anybody's flour jobbing department. They are backed by the nation's finest wheats and a tradition of expert milling craftsmanship.

The WESTERN STAR MILL CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

For Over Fifty Years...
KING'S GOLD
KING'S BEST
GOLD MINE
EXCELSIOR
...Made in Minnesota
Minnesota makes the Best Flour in the World.
H. H. King Flour Mills Company
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Milled with infinite care and skill from premium wheat. Outstanding among the country's finest flours.

Eagle ROLLER MILL COMPANY
Since 1892
NEW ULM, MINNESOTA

WHEN MILLERS WROTE THE RULES—When the U.S. entered World War I in 1917 a grave food crisis had arisen. Prices of wheat and flour had made enormous advances, under pressure of war needs and Allied buying. The British government awoke to the necessity of insuring its future resources. The submarine campaign of the Germans had reached its maximum of effectiveness, and it became evident, early in the year, that the allies would have to take extraordinary measures in order to secure sufficient food supplies, especially in wheat and flour, to see them through the season.

They proceeded to do this, entering the American market as competitors with each other and the domestic buyers, bidding the raw material up against themselves and each other, until the price of wheat and flour became abnormal.

Contemporaneous with this keenly competitive movement, the American domestic market caught the infection of prospective shortage and became wildly hysterical. The Department of Agriculture added fuel to the already mounting flame by issuing pessimistic crop reports.

● **Consumers of flour** were seized with alarm, fearing that the time was near when they would be unable to obtain sufficient for their requirements. They therefore bought as much as possible and far beyond their immediate needs. Transportation was, as usual at this time of the year, congested, and the demand for flour became so great that millers were unable to fill their orders.

A serious flour panic ensued, added to by representatives of the Department of Agriculture who went about the country denouncing profiteers and attempting to stimulate production of wheat, but actually increasing its consumption and spreading the alarm of shortage.

As the price of wheat continued to advance and speculation throve, millers, under conditions which they were powerless to control, found their profits mounting with each overnight advance, and for some months, although they realized the perils of such an unhealthy situation, they were obliged, in order to protect themselves from the danger of a sudden collapse in the inflated market, to charge such prices for flour as would net them unusual returns, providing that something did not happen, before the flour could be delivered and paid for, which would bring about a sudden and disastrous decline, in which case many of the eager buyers would have been unable to meet their engagements. There was much profitable speculation in flour by buyers and brokers, which augmented the price to the consumer.

To the credit of American millers, during this period of wild excitement and inflation in the flour market they did not attempt to take undue advantage of their opportunities. On the contrary, they used every possible influence to allay the prevalent hysteria, some of them going to the extreme of urging buyers not to purchase, and even agreeing to fill orders later in the year at lower prices than were then ruling. In their own behalf, as well as for the public welfare, they limited buyers, in placing their orders, to as small a quantity as possible and ceased to make contracts for future delivery.

● **Enter, Mr. Hoover**—President Wilson, fully appreciating the gravity of the food situation and realizing that the time was approaching when the success of the war to which the U.S. was committed might depend on the ability of this country not only to supply its own needs but very largely to supplement the food resources of the allies, requested Herbert Hoover, then in London, to come to Washington and take charge of the food situation.

When Mr. Hoover reached New York, in May, the world situation in regard to wheat and its products had become more grave. Speculation was riotous. Representatives of the allies were still scrambling for all the wheat and flour they could grab, stocks of flour in the great centers of population had been reduced far below the danger line and prices of wheat and its products continued to soar, with supplies disappearing rapidly. The public was becoming restive. There had been bread riots in New York and other cities, and more serious trouble was expected.

The reaper, of which this is an early model, was still generally in use 75 years ago, though binders were in commercial production. However, steel wire was used, and this for many reasons was objectionable. Availability of twine rapidly pushed the binder into obsolescence.

Congress began to move toward a fixed price for wheat of $1.50 bu. to satisfy the demands of the consumer for a cheap flour. Wheat was then selling at from $2.50 to $3 or more a bushel in the western markets.

Unable to proceed with any degree of security, millers were operating on a hand-to-mouth basis. There was sufficient wheat in the country amply to supply all domestic requirements, and farmers were eager to sell it at the prices then obtainable. With the apparent prospect ahead that the price of wheat might any day be fixed on a low basis, millers did not dare purchase in sufficiently large quantities to run their mills to capacity. The difference between the prevailing price and that which might be fixed was so great as to insure ruin to the miller caught with any considerable stock of raw material on hand when the new price was made. Previous to the crisis, speculation had been discontinued; in consequence, it was impossible for the millers to purchase supplies of wheat and protect themselves against its future decline in the customary way.

New wheat was just beginning to come into market in the southern extremity of the wheat zone and the price asked for it was far above the proposed fixed basis, indeed much above the price that was subsequently fixed. The result was an industrial deadlock. Mills which should have been operating to their full capacity in order to meet the demand were obliged to run with the utmost conservatism, and bankruptcy threatened those that had large stocks of wheat on hand, bought at high prices.

● **A plan is born**—In this emergency, William C. Edgar, then editor of The Northwestern Miller, went to Washington and laid before Mr. Hoover a brief covering the perilous situation and urging immediate action to prevent a disaster. This was accompanied by a plan of organization and operation under which millers might be protected against the result of an arbitrary wheat price lower than the cost of their own stocks.

Mr. Hoover realized the need for immediate action, but he was unable to move since Congress had not given him the necessary authority to create a definite organization. After consulting with the President, however, he decided to proceed with a tentative, purely voluntary and advisory organization of the milling industry on the plan suggested to him.

Authority was given to call into consultation a committee of millers selected as representative of the various sections of the country. James F. Bell was appointed chairman by Mr. Hoover, with the following as members: Albert C. Loring, Minneapolis; Bernard A. Eckhart, Chicago; Samuel Plant, St. Louis; Andrew J. Hunt, Arkansas City, Kansas; E. M. Kelly, Nashville; Mark Mennel, Toledo; Theodore B. Wilcox, Portland, Ore., and Fred J. Lingham, Lockport, N.Y.

This group, styled the United States Millers' Committee, met in Washington at the Shoreham Hotel, June 22, and was addressed by Mr. Hoover. It verified and indorsed the representations already made to him concerning the perilous state of the trade and the imminent danger of an acute shortage of flour in the industrial centers of the East. Many conferences were held and, as a result, the basis of an understanding with the prospective food administrator was reached.

Geographically the milling industry was divided into sections or divisions, and these again were subdivided. Each member of the committee was made the chairman of one of these divisions, and chairmen of the subdivisions were appointed by them. Mr. Bell was made the general chairman of the whole organization, or, as the phrase then employed was, the "milling executive."

● **The rules are made**—The basis of this agreement was that of voluntary cooperation with the prospective food administrator on the part of the trade, with a limited net profit per barrel on the product and a system of self-government for the industry. To this members of the committee pledged the support of the whole trade. Such assurances as it was possible to give under the circumstances were made to millers, who, acting in good faith and for the welfare of the public, had purchased wheat at the ruling price and might not be able to dispose of the product made from it before a lower price was fixed by the government. As things turned out, by the time a government price for wheat was established they had been able to dispose of the flour made from earlier purchases, and the loss on this account proved trifling.

The preliminary arrangement with Mr. Hoover, which was necessarily tentative, became the basis upon which the milling industry was permanently organized after Congress, on Aug. 10, 1917, finally passed the food control bill, under the terms of this measure.

Mr. Hoover was immediately made food administrator and was thus given full authority to make his advisory appointments official. He at once confirmed the arrangements previously made with the United States Millers' Committee, and this emergency organization became the Milling Division of the Food Administration, with James F. Bell as general chairman. This body regulated flour milling until the end of the war.

EDITORIAL

MILLERS COULD DO IT AGAIN

IN last week's issue of The Northwestern Miller there was an editorial plea for the prompt formation of some plan of industry action which might be used as a basis for such food controls as may become necessary as a result of the grave military and political developments in the Far East. The perfectly obvious argument was that it would be better for industry to do it than to let government do it. And to prevent government from doing it industry must act first.

A miller asks: "Are millers capable of doing it?" To this there is one simple answer. They did it once, in a very big way. That was back in World War I. They furnished the plan, they provided the personnel, and they made the plan work. The story of this achievement is told on the page opposite (Yesterday, Today & Tomorrow).

It may be argued that things are different now—that we are in the grip of big-government philosophy; that we are in the shadow of bureaucratic patterns established in World War II, and are held in thrall by habits of obedience to government command. We have let government do things so often that now we expect government to do everything. We cherish our chains. Lately, too, flour millers appear to have lost confidence in their ability to work together for common ends. There has been little industrial statesmanship either in the selling of their products or their salesmanship of the industry. But they are the same kind of leaders we knew back in 1917. The mold was not broken when the millers of World War I were made. We are confident that what was done then can be done now, and we think it is worth a try.

This significant paragraph is contained in a U.S. Chamber of Commerce analysis of proposed emergency powers legislation: "Some of the more stringent provisions of the proposed legislation would constitute an 'iron fist in a velvet glove' approach. Industry, for example, would not be automatically drafted. While the proposed law would give the President draft powers, the intention would be to use these powers only when industry did not cooperate 'voluntarily.' In theory, each industry would be informed of the government's war problems, what goods it needs, what raw materials would not be available in war, and then the industry would be asked to come up with its own solution."

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"SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY"

PUT at the top of your list of "must" things to read a booklet of about 75 pages and a book of about 300 pages. The booklet is "Socialism in America," a study by the Committee of Economic Policy (Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.), and the book is Felix Morley's "The Power in the People." They have to do with the liberty of which we sing but of which we are rapidly divesting ourselves as we rush blindly into Socialism.

The Committee on Economic Policy has for its chairman Harry A. Bullis, chairman of the board of directors of General Mills, Inc. He says in his introduction to the booklet: "The American people are opposed to Socialism. This is shown by both public opinion polls and election returns. The Socialist Party received less than a fifth of one percent of the popular vote in the 1948 presidential election. And yet, there is a pronounced drift in our thinking, our policies and our legislation toward the goals of the Socialists. We have not formally adopted Socialism, but we are moving in that direction. Fortunately, we still have time to consider the issues."

Always, in the past, Mr. Bullis points out, we have had to rely on a comparison of the promises of Socialism with the realities of free enterprise economy. Now it is possible to compare Socialism as it operates in practice with our own system, and to arrive at reasoned conclusions. The Chamber of Commerce report, factually and forcefully written, analyzes the drift toward Socialism in the U.S. It weighs the relative merits of Socialism and of free, voluntary capitalism. It looks to Socialist writers and to Socialism in practice for basic facts and answers to important questions.

We in this happy land (vastly fortunate in the midst of a world of woe) stick our heads in the sand about Socialism. We won't even think the naughty word. We prefer to call our current brand of it by prettier names—"welfare," "social security," "planned economy." We will not look squarely at the government controls which are inseparable from these things. We will not face the fact that they can be bought only with our heritage of individual liberty and that each step we take toward them is a choice between freedom and Socialism. In the booklet's words:

"The choice is not a simple matter of voting for one or the other, because the issues are never presented as clear-cut, yes-or-no propositions. Rather, the choice involves a continuing process of recognizing the implications of the small steps that carry us down the back road to Socialism, and taking a stand on each. . . . The promises of statism, of more government intervention, or more planning, are alluring. The struggle for security through government action is a struggle to avoid risks and uncertainties. But government can make our lives free from risk only if it has the power and authority to control our actions."

Free enterprise means a free market, and Socialism would replace the free market by centrally planned and determined production. The final goal of Socialism is nationalization of production, but measures and proposals can be Socialistic even though they do not immediately propose nationalization. For example, the inevitable effect of a 100% inheritance tax would be virtually to eliminate our present system of private industry and property within a generation.

Precisely what is free enterprise? Book and booklet perform an important service in defining it. "A free market economy," says the chamber committee, "is one under which the instruments of production are privately owned by many individuals; where the determination of what is produced, and by what means, and for what distribution, is made at the market place through the price mechanism." And Mr. Morley says: "When we speak of free enterprise what we mean is an enterprise unfettered by restrictions, conventional and legal, directed to the limitation of either production or exchange. . . . Freedom is indivisible. Therefore, freedom cannot be preserved in the political and social spheres if it is lost in that of economics. . . . Unrestricted competition is essential to economic freedom. Indeed, it can be said that competition is freedom, as distinct from the personal attribute of liberty. . . . State intervention destroys the freedom of the market. . . . The very nature of the state demands an ever-increasing centralization. State monopoly outlaws competition."

But such examples as these are mere fragments of the logic in these writings, which tell with devastating clarity how far and how foolishly we have been led toward an unwanted and tragic end. Mr. Morley goes back to the beginnings of our political and social life and shows how far we have strayed from the original purposes and ideals. He finds us ignorant and apathetic with respect to the principles of government laid down by the founders. He points to a vast misconception of even the meaning of democracy. The founders gave us a republic, not a political democracy of majority rule and minority suppression.

"Concessions to the minority," says Mr. Morley, "are not necessary in a democracy. But in a republic, designed to prevent and not to induce tyranny, concessions by both majorities and minorities are as oil to the machinery of government. The majority must not dominate in an oppressive manner." We have gone far, therefore, from the republican ideal of the founders, who were convinced that to "secure the blessings of liberty" it was as necessary to restrain as to establish political authority. "Indeed," comments Mr. Morley, "it is impossible to read even the bare text of the Constitution at all carefully without realizing that the American Republic was specifically designed to safeguard individual enterprise **against** the state." The men who wrote this organic law were firm in their belief that the individual impulse would better serve than government in planting, harvesting and distributing the fruits of labor. But where do we find ourselves now? Through relinquishment to central government of the power that was reposed in the people to make government its servant and to prevent it from becoming the master, we have what amounts to a democratic tyranny which in due course will find no need to make concessions even to democratic majority. This is the final step in the progress of Socialism—the step that converts all to Communism. Mr. Morley puts it this way: "The Soviet system is political democracy brought past the transition into tyranny."

The power in the people is only provisionally delegated to officers of state. Mr. Morley's plea is that we act now to keep it only provisional.

• • •

MARSHALL PLAN AFTERMATH

COMMENTING upon evidences of German industrial recovery under the Marshall plan's liberal contribution of U.S.A. dollars and machinery, the editor of Milling, Liverpool journal of the British flour industry, expresses anxiety for the future of British export trade with the Continent. Says he:

"How will Britain be able to maintain its policy of full employment and a high standard of living against German conditions of more working hours and lower rates of wages? It cannot be done. Cases are not unknown in which our full employment policy means that two men are employed to do one man's work, but if German industrial developments proceed in the way they are doing at the present time, it is more likely that half a dozen men will be competing for one job in this country than that two men will be kept going to do one man's work. The export trade is Britain's economic lifeline and Germany is preparing to sever it.

"Something will have to be done to correct this situation before it is too late. Otherwise a large part of the industrial and social advantages that the workers of this country have secured for themselves will be lost, and they will have no one but themselves to blame for it. For one thing, the 'good time' program will have to be altered or Britain will lose its place in the export markets of the world. If Germany's challenge succeeds, it will be the end of the full employment policy in this country. The Welfare State will become the Beggars' State."

While there is still a good deal of secrecy about the matter, accounts from Great Britain and most of Western Europe seem to agree that industrial recovery has gone so far as to provide a rebuilt or rehabilitated flour milling industry large enough not merely to supply domestic needs but also to suggest the necessity of looking about for export markets.

DOWN THRU THE YEARS...
for 3 generations...

For the future, too, GOLDEN LOAF will always be the big value in uniform, strong, fine spring wheat flours.

"Golden Loaf" FLOUR
TENNANT & HOYT COMPANY
LAKE CITY, MINNESOTA

LA GRANGE FLOURS . . .

whether plain or enriched, remain the same high standard, dependable flours that have characterized the products of La Grange Mills over the half century and more of their operation.

This quality pattern is not an accident but the result of painstaking care in wheat selection and careful milling.

☆

You can depend on LA GRANGE FLOURS

☆

LA GRANGE MILLS RED WING MINNESOTA

USDA Announces Increase in Sugar Quota

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Department of Agriculture July 13 announced an increase of 350,000 short tons, raw value, in the supply of sugar that will be available under 1950 sugar quotas. With this increase, a supply for the year totaling 7,850,000 short tons, raw value, will be established in the consumption requirements determination.

Distribution of sugar during the first six months of 1950 exceeded distribution during the same period of 1949 by about 170,000 tons.

"It is apparent that the demand for sugar is in excess of that contemplated when the initial consumption estimate was announced last December," the USDA announced. "The additional 350,000 tons is provided to meet this increased demand. The revised total of 7,850,000 tons should be adequate to provide all buyers with needed supplies at fair prices."

Of the increased quantity, 98.64% will be added to the quota for Cuba and 1.36% to the quotas for foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines. The amount of the quota increase for each country will be announced later.

Both the American Bakers Assn. and the Associated Retail Bakers of America have been active, together with other industrial sugar users, in urging an upward revision of the sugar quota figure.

PORTLAND BAKERS' STRIKE SETTLED AFTER 18 DAYS

PORTLAND—An all-around increase of $1.80 a day was granted to about 500 bakery workers July 5. The agreement ended an 18-day strike called June 17, simultaneously with strikes in Los Angeles and Seattle, both settled earlier.

The work week, according to William T. McGuern, union officer, was established at three 7-hour days and two 7½-hour days, or 36 hours. Girls formerly working a 48-hour week were accorded a five-day 40-hour week with 6¢ hourly increase.

An extra 5¢ was granted to night workers, now earning a 15¢ differential. Machine workers were granted a 10¢ increase so they now earn the same pay as dough mixers.

Upon formal conclusion of the agreement in Portland, Mr. McGuern made a trip to Boise, Idaho, where he completed arrangements for organizing a new bakery workers' local.

STERLING ELECTS DR. HIEBERT

NEW YORK—The board of directors of Sterling Drug, Inc., has elected Dr. J. Mark Hiebert, M. D., to the newly-created post of executive vice president, according to an announcement by James Hill, Jr., chairman and president. Associated with the company since 1934, Dr. Hiebert has been a vice president since 1945, assistant to the president in the management of the business since 1947 and a member of the board since May 31, 1949. He has served as associate director of clinical research, medical director and general manager of a number of the company's pharmaceutical manufacturing enterprises.

Milled for those who want only the finest baking qualities . . . from the choice of the nation's wheats.

An Independent Mill

WOLF MILLING CO.
ELLINWOOD, KANSAS

The Standard Others Strive to Reach

WHITE SWAN FLOUR

SPRINGFIELD MILLING CORPORATION
MINNEAPOLIS • MINNESOTA

ALL YOUR FLOUR NEEDS from a Single Source
SPRING WHEAT • KANSAS WHEAT • SOFT WHEAT
"The Beardstown Mills"
BEARDSTOWN ILLINOIS

Low Grades and Millfeed
L. S. JOSEPH CO., INC.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Inc.
MILLERS OF
High Grade Soft Winter Wheat Flour
Plain and Self-rising
LIGONIER, IND. NORFOLK, VA.

W. H. SCHNEIDER Company
638 Dwight Bldg. • Grand 7751
KANSAS CITY, MO.

New Mill Completed 1936
"SLOGAN"
A Modernized Flour for the Baker
CANADIAN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
El Reno, Okla.

CARGILL
Agriculture

Gain in Retail Bakery Stores Shown in Census of Business

WASHINGTON—Substantial gains in the number and business volume of retail bakery stores were reported in the preliminary figures of the 1948 Census of Business released recently by the Bureau of the Census.

The number of retail bakery stores in the U.S. increased to 20,175, from 16,985 in 1939. This figure is the number of separate business locations rather than the number of business companies or organizations.

Sales and receipts for the year 1948 totaled $729,781,000, compared with $168,027,000 in 1939.

The number of paid employees of retail bakery stores was reported at 82,725 in 1948, compared with 28,933 in 1939. The report on employees was for the workweek ended nearest to Nov. 15.

Data for "caterers" were included with "eating places" in the 1948 census, while they were included with "bakery products stores" in the 1939 count.

The figures reported as a result of the 1948 Census of Business serve as a supplement to the information provided by the 1947 Census of Manufactures, which covered 6,797 wholesale and house-to-house bakeries and the manufacturing plants of multiple-unit retailers with a product value of $2,416,891,000.

Information on the final 1948 Census of Business bulletins will be issued by the Bureau of the Census beginning in the summer of 1950 and requests should be addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

STANDARDS FOR TOWELS FROM COTTON BAGS SET

EVANSTON, ILL.—A set of standards to insure uniformity of quality and size in tea towels made from cotton flour bags has been presented to the National Bureau of Standards, the Textile Bag Manufacturers Assn. has reported.

Under the cotton bag salvaging program, large converting companies are buying emptied flour bags and are processing them into kitchen towels for resale to groceries and department stores.

The growing popularity of this product with homemakers is attributed to its conveniently large size, absorbency and durability, the association said. "The proposed TBMA standards are intended to guarantee these qualities."

The application submitted to the Bureau of Standards for flour bag tea towels include the following requirements:

1. Cotton flour bag towels shall be produced from emptied bags made of cotton sheeting which shall have carried only once, either 100 lb. or more of flour, feed, sugar or similar commodity.

2. Except for needle points, the material shall carry no holes or imperfections which may affect the appearance or serviceability of the towels.

3. All flour bag towels shall have been washed, bleached and ironed prior to their sale as towels.

4. All flour bag towels shall be no smaller than 30 in. by 17 in.

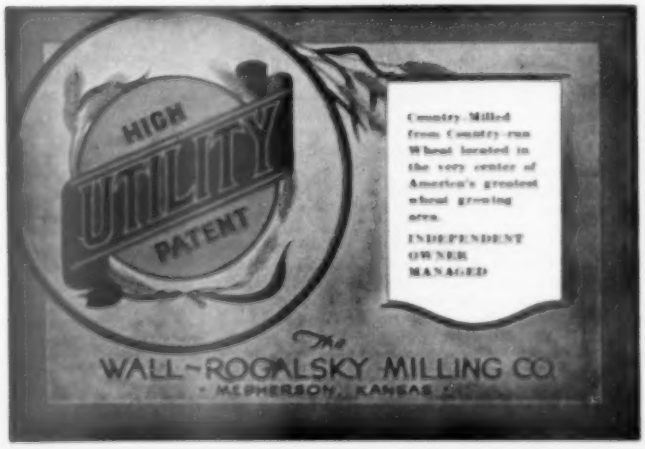
—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

COTTON GOODS INDEX 19.68

Bemis Bro. Bag Co.'s Cotton goods index, a composite figure reflecting wholesale price of principal cotton cloth used in bag making expressed in cents a yard of cloth, is 19.68, compared with 15.94 a year ago. The Bemis composite figure reflecting duty paid for early shipments from Calcutta of lightweight and heavyweight burlaps expressed in cents a pound of cloth is 25.25, compared with 25.22 a year ago. The current index is based on Calcutta ceiling prices plus a permitted 5% commission.

ANALYSES
FLOUR, FEED, WHEAT
PROMPT ACCURATE LABORATORY SERVICE
THE MID-WEST LABORATORIES INC.
COLUMBUS, OHIO

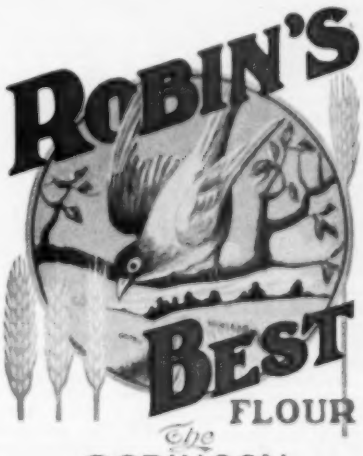
E. P. MITCHELL COMPANY
DWIGHT BLDG. KANSAS CITY 6, MO. PHONE GRAND 1554
ALL TYPES OF CLEAR



SNOBUDDY

Once you realize how many extra values SNOBUDDY offers a jobber and what economy it provides in purchase price, then nothing else will satisfy, nothing else will do. SNOBUDDY'S top quality is matched with excellent merchandising help, too.

The
WALNUT CREEK
MILLING CO. • GREAT BEND, KANSAS
T. H. SHERWOOD, *Vice President and General Manager*



The
ROBINSON
MILLING COMPANY
SALINA, KANSAS

B. A. ECKHART MILLING CO. Chicago
MILLERS OF
WHEAT and RYE
FAMILY FLOUR BAKERY FLOUR CRACKER FLOUR

SIMONDS-SHIELDS-THEIS GRAIN CO. GRAIN MERCHANTS
Storage Capacity 1,000,000 Bushels Kansas City, Mo.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMENT

By A. H. Bailey

TORONTO — Farmers Protective Assn. spokesmen, scored compulsory marketing of coarse grains through the Canadian Wheat Board at a meeting held in Carman, Man., June 10. Carman is some 50 miles southwest of Winnipeg. Most of the criticism was leveled at compulsory marketing under the wheat board. Some speakers contended that the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Cooperation was not justified in claiming that it represented 90% of Manitoba's farmers. The MFCA is the privincial body of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture of which the United Grain Growers and the three western wheat pools are members. Estimates placed attendance at the FPA meeting between 100 and 125. Speakers included John MacDowell, member of the Manitoba legislature and also a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

NO CONCERN OVER EXPORT OUTLOOK

Canada has no reason to be concerned over the export outlook while it is disposing of staple farm products, J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, said July 6 in an interview in Edmonton.

Speaking of farm economy, Mr. Gardiner said that in 1942, during the height of wartime demand, the gross cash income of Canadian farmers was $1,438,000,000. In 1949 the total was $2,474,000,000 and it is expected that the total for 1950 will be about the same.

Speaking generally of the crop outlook in the West, Mr. Gardiner said that he had never seen the crop look better but it is two or three weeks later than usual. He said, however, that if Canada has a bumper crop of wheat this year it may be necessary for farmers to feed some of it to cattle or hogs to get $1.75 bu. for it. Wheat is the only product, in Mr. Gardiner's opinion, about which there can be any doubt as to its disposal.

SUPPLEMENT PAYMENT ASKED

The United Grain Growers, Ltd., is calling upon the dominion government to supplement payments to farmers in Western Canada for low wheat prices received during the period of the Anglo-Canadian Wheat Agreement. In a statement issued in Calgary, Alta., July 14, J. E. Brownlee, president of the group, said farmers will be "justifiably disappointed" if the final statement on deliveries over the past five years is only "the few cents per bushel" remaining in the hands of the Canadian Wheat Board. The statement said the "have regard" clause of the agreement protected farmers against losses by offering compensation for the difference between the contract price and the world price.

The statement, which has been forwarded by the board of directors of the UGG to the dominion government, added: "Now they are told that no compensation is recoverable from the U.K. under the clause. They (the farmers) have every right now to look to the government for reasonable recognition of the burden imposed on them by government policy."

Mr. Brownlee's statment said producers have a "continuing claim" against the government which should be taken into account when minimum wheat prices, represented by Wheat Board initial payments, are established in future years.

The Anglo-Canadian Wheat Agreement terminates July 31. Canadian Wheat is already being sold under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement.

PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT CROPS "BRIGHT"

Prospects for the 1950 world wheat crops generally are bright, the Bureau of Statistics has reported. Wheat supplies remaining in the four major exporting countries—the U.S., Canada, Australia and Argentina—continue substantially above last year. Estimated supplies remaining on June 1 this year in the four countries totaled 781 million bushels, compared with 657 million a year ago.

Reports on European wheat crops are optimistic and crops this year may exceed those of 1949. There are no indications of failure in any part of the Continent. France is expected to have a surplus, and good crops may be expected to reduce import requirements in other European countries. The Indian crop is turning out better than last year.

The U.S. wheat crop, while below that of recent years, will still approach 1 billion bushels, well above the prewar average. Rains have improved the Canadian outlook and if favorable conditions continue a good crop may be harvested.

they are reputed to be cleaner and easier to handle. Though not resalable like jute sacks, they have some resale value for cutting up into wrapping paper for shops and factories.

B.C. PRODUCTION MEN FORM ORGANIZATION

VANCOUVER—Formation of the Bakery Production Men's Club of British Columbia was completed in Vancouver recently. James Fowler, Old World Bakeries, Vancouver, is president. Other officers are Harry Bradley, National Biscuit Co., first vice president; William J. Burnett, Kirkland & Rose, Ltd., second vice president, and Ron Jeboult, Swift Canadian Co., secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive committee include Dave Gaye, Canadian Bakeries, Ltd.; Fred Bell, Highland Bakery, and Bob Mackie, McGavins, Ltd.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR SMALL

WINNIPEG—Export business in Canadian wheat and flour last week was small with the total less than 2 million bushels.

Twenty-five percent of the total was in the form of flour worked in small lots to several destinations. The U.K. took slightly more than 700,000 bu. wheat; Belgium, 255,000 bu., and Ireland almost 500,000 bu.

FARM PRICES INCREASE

WINNIPEG—Farm prices of agricultural products in Canada, Newfoundland excluded, climbed again during May but were slightly below the corresponding period last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index number for all Canada (on the basis 1935-39 it equals 100) stood at 249.5 in May, compared with 248.9 in April and 250.3 in May last year. Increased prices in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia out-weighed declines in the other five provinces.

Trade Reports Ceylon Buys Australian Flour

LONDON — The government of Ceylon has contracted to buy Australian flour as part of its commitments under the second year of the International Wheat Agreement, according to reports circulating in trade circles.

This deal is one of several which recently marked an upswing in the prosperity of the Australian flour export trade, and business is stated to be improving after the period earlier in the year when many mills were working only part time and/or had to close down as a result of the paucity of export orders.

Recently it was reported that Ceylon officials had been persuaded by bakers to switch flour purchasing to Australia because they were dissatisfied with Canadian flour. (See The Northwestern Miller, July 11, 1950, page 32.)

Freight Advantage Charged

While the export situation is generally brighter, the Australian flour trade is engaged in internal dissensions on the effect of freight differentials operating throughout the country. The Western Australian Flour Millers Assn. has voiced its concern at the attitude of the wheat board toward their share of the export trade. The association has reported that interests representing the eastern millers recently urged the Wheat Board to charge millers in Western Australia a higher price for wheat in order to offset the freight advantage enjoyed in the trade with Malaya. A spokesman for the western millers stated that any action by the wheat board to remove the freight advantage would result in serious repercussions on the Singapore Economic Council and would be unfair to those millers who had done much to build up the trade with that area. Any interference in the matter of freights would severely penalize the western mills which were already working on a restricted output.

Moreover, it was claimed, an export flour trade was essential to offset the disadvantages of a smaller population. The freight differential, the association maintained, was amply justified by the shorter haul of seven to ten days from Freemantle to Singapore compared with three to four weeks from Melbourne and Sydney.

Sack Law Proposed

Other complications for the Australian millers concern the possibility of legislation necessitating the substitution of 100-lb multiwall paper bags instead of the existing 150-lb. jute sacks. One miller in New South Wales is understood to have taken steps to make the changeover, and following this lead it is expected that the authorities will order that their use be made compulsory for all millers engaged in the domestic trade.

Among the advantages claimed by the sponsors of paper bags are that they are cheaper than jute sacks and have a higher resistance to moisture absorption while giving a greater protection against vermin. Furthermore,

EUROPEAN ROUNDUP

By George E. Swarbreck

LONDON — Some preoccupation with the task of assessing the dangers of war is evident in European political, financial and trade circles at the present time. The difficult situation facing the U.S. in Korea, acting for the United Nations, is not discounted but European thoughts are more concerned with disturbing reports from countries nearer at hand.

No longer are the states of Europe faraway countries of which the average Britisher knows little and cares less, to paraphrase the statement of Neville Chamberlain, British prime minister at the time of Munich and the start of World War II.

For their part traders are assessing the situation in the light of their own specialized knowledge. It is known that European wars seldom start until the harvest is safely gathered, for aggressors prefer to have their granaries full before embarking on long campaigns. Work has already started in the southern part of the continent and Spain, Portugal and Italy are reporting near completion. Gradually the work of getting in the crops will creep up through central Europe to the Scandinavian countries and by the end of August the stage might well be set for World War III. In the southern part of Russian territory work has also started and reports once again speak of record yields. So they did last year also. Traders confidently expected to see the Russians major participators in the European grain trade during the current year, but beyond a deal with Britain for one million tons of coarse grains, very little activity resulted. Would-be importing countries claimed that the Russians were asking exorbitant prices and the impression gained currency that the Russians did not wish to sell at any price.

Now it has been revealed that the Russian authorities have been building up a huge grain reserve and hints have been given that in consequence of this, together with the prospect of improved harvests in the territories under their control, they are now willing to enter into multilateral trade agreements with the countries of western Europe.

Indeed, they are also prepared to consider participating in a European International Wheat Agreement.

Despite this there have been no announcements of negotiations and experienced traders have expressed the view that potential buyers are playing dumb because of a fear that

the prices to be charged would be way out of line and would provide an automatic brake on sales which the Russians, in reality, do not wish to make. Therefore, it is reasonable to suggest on this evidence that the Russians are building up a reserve not for sale but as a means of bolstering up her food supplies in the event of war.

Last January a German economist said that it should have been obvious to the Americans and British from 1935 onwards that Nazi Germany was intent on war because of her policy of buying up huge reserves of grain. These reserves were stored not only in every available silo and warehouse but in dance halls and other places normally used for pleasurable assembly. Is this, therefore, not a case of history repeating itself?

Troop movements in the region of the Yugoslavian border might be the prelude to that aggression which Dean Acheson recently stated would touch off World War III. The fact that the harvest is almost over in that particular area spells danger for the western democracies.

YUGOSLAVIAN EXTRACTION RATE

A recent visitor to Yugoslavia confirms reports that the quality of the bread in that country leaves something to be desired. Indeed, he suggests that such a description is an understatement. The extraction rate of wheat flour is now 98%, and with it is mixed amounts of barley and corn flour which vary from day to day according to the supply position. Foreign visitors, however, receive special consideration from the authorities. For them a special flour of 90% extraction is milled.

BRITISH IMPORTS DIFFICULTY

Occasional references to imported flour in the British House of Commons invariably carry with them remarks upon the loss of millfeed occasioned by the policy of importing flour rather than wheat. Such a comment was made by Anthony Hurd when he asked the minister of food, Maurice Webb, to give the quantities of flour which the U.K. had contracted for and purchased from Canada and Australia during the current year with the comparable quantities purchased in 1938.

Mr. Webb stated that in 1938 the total import of flour was 329,000 long tons, whereas in the period June, 1949, to May, 1950 the figure was 442,000 tons. If these quantities of flour had been milled in the U.K. at the extraction rates prevailing in the two periods, the amount of millfeed which would have been produced in the process would have been about 128,000 long tons in 1938 and about 78,000 tons in the later period.

The persistent Mr. Hurd suggested that in future negotiations with Canada and Australia the minister should remember the desirability of buying wheat rather than flour so that the British hog and poultry keepers might have some decent quality rations, to which Mr. Webb replied that the authorities had to bear that in mind but at the same time had to take into account other people's desires in the way of milling flour.

THE FRENCH POSITION IN WHEAT MARKET

The French, having concluded a successful wheat contract with the Germans, are making no more selling plans at the moment, according to observers. The authorities have decided to await the new crop before making further commitments. The carryover is estimated to be in the region of 600,000 metric tons and this, together with an estimated new crop outturn of 7.8 million tons, will bring the total supplies available to 8.4 million tons.

The current total yearly consumption of bread in France is in the region of 4.5 million metric tons, which is equal to 3.6 million metric tons of flour and 4.4 million metric tons of wheat. Additionally, some wheat is used for flour production outside the official allowances. After adding an estimate for this contingency, it is considered that the wheat actually used will be about 4.8 million tons in the year, a considerable reduction from the prewar average of 6 million tons. After deducting the consumption requirement of 4.8 million tons together with 1.8 million tons for seed, feeding and other purposes and estimating the 1951-52 carryover at 500,000 tons, the remainder, which will be the export potential, is 1.3 million metric tons, which is 400,000 tons more than last year's export figure.

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OF-29NM

Operative Millers in England Dissatisfied with Pay Scales

LONDON—Continuing dissatisfaction with present conditions in the British flour milling industry has been reported by Tim J. Healy, retiring chairman of the National Joint Industrial Council, the organization set up in 1919 to foster labor management relations in the mills. Council members are drawn from millers and operatives, each side providing the chairman in alternate years.

Mr. Healy, the workers' representative, stating that conditions in the industry had worsened during the past year, reminded the council that the workers in the flour milling industry had not received a general wage increase since January 1947, although increases to certain workers were granted in December 1948. He suggested that there were few industries with such a poor record. The position had reflected itself in the number of workers who had left the industry during the past two years and a serious shortage of both men and women workers existed at many mills. Modest attempts to improve the wages and conditions of women workers had been rejected and skilled workers with records of long service had left the mills because of the more attractive opportunities afforded in other industries.

Hitherto, the operatives' representatives had viewed the question of the control of the industry as a matter for the employers and the Ministry of Food but Mr. Healy suggested that this view ought to be reconsidered as the responsibility for the rejection of the workers' claims for higher wages and improved conditions was laid at the door of those administering the control of the industry.

A further factor disturbing the workers was the frequent publications of company reports and references to increased profits being paid to shareholders. It was becoming increasingly difficult to reconcile these reports with the policy of restraint which was being practiced by the workers.

A major point of difference, according to Mr. Healy, was the retention of the system of classification and grading, both of which led to a reduction in the present low wages paid to workers. The operatives had asked for the existing five classifications to be cut to three and for the total abolition of grading. Flour milling was the only industry in Britain with five separate classifications and grading, Mr. Healy declared. He reported that the millers did not share their point of view and the claim was rejected in its entirety. While the workers' representatives had no desire to take matters outside the jurisdiction of the council for settlement they were left with no alternative when they were met with a blunt rebuttal of their claims. Accordingly, the matter had been referred to the Ministry of Labor for appropriate action under existing legislation.

Mr. Healy appealed to the employers on the council for a greater understanding to be given to the claims of the workers in order that the industry could once again settle its own problems, rather than having to invoke the assistance of machinery set up by the government to assist where voluntary negotiations had broken down.

C. H. Rogers, a miller, was elected chairman of the council for the ensuing year with David Lister, from the workers' side, as vice chairman. Following the retirement of Capt. L. H. Green, after holding the secretaryship for 31 years, the secretarial department had be reorganized. In the future there would be two secretaries, one from the workers' side and one from the millers' side. Mr. Healy was appointed to represent the workers and B. R. Burraway as the nominee of the employers.

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Stock Market Picture

Quotations on baking, milling and allied stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Market:

	High 1950	Low 1950	Close June 6, 1950	Close July 11, 1950
Allied Mills, Inc.	50½	43	47	47½
Allis-Chalmers	53⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
Pfd. $2.03	85	81½	83	82½
Am. Cyanamid	50⅞	40	44	40
Pfd.	138½	113½	*143	137½
A-B-M Co.	41½	33⅞	37	33⅞
Borden	54⅞	45⅞	48	48½
Berry Bros. Corp.	5½	3⅞	3⅞	3½
Cont. Baking Co.	19⅞	14⅞	15½	14⅞
Pfd. $5.50	100	87⅞	93	94
Corn Pr. Ref. Co.	72½	60	60⅞	61½
Pfd. $7	167½	150½	159½	158
Crown of Wheat	30½	20½	27½	27⅞
Dan. Chemical	31	24½	25⅞	26½
Pfd. $4 A	111½	100	*109½	108½
Pfd. $3.75 2nd	136½	119½	132	127
**Flour Mills of America, Inc.	13	9⅞	*10	9⅞
Gen. Baking Co.	12	9⅞	10	9⅞
Pfd. $8	166	146	148½	149
Gen. Foods Corp.	54⅞	46½	50½	47½
Pfd. $3.50	103½	99½	103	102
General Mills, Inc.	37½	31⅞	33	34
Pfd. 5% %	113	100	*100½	100
Gt. A&P Tea Co.	136⅞	113	120½	110
Pfd. $5	127	119	122	119⅞
Hathaway Bak. Inc., "A"	11⅞	9⅞	.....	9½
Horn & Hardart Corp. of N.Y.	34	31½	33½	31½
Pfd. $5	111½	100⅞	.....	100⅞
Merck & Co.	63	39⅞	51½	49½
Pfd. $3.50	100	96	*99½	99
Pfd. $4	106	100	103	*103
Nat. Biscuit Co.	39⅞	33½	34½	33½
Pfd. $7	180	173½	178½	178½
Nevadel-Agene	16½	13⅞	14½	14½
Omar, Inc.	18	16⅞	17½	16⅞
Pillsb. Mills, Inc.	34½	30½	31	30½
Pfd. $4	106	102	*103⅞	104½
Procter & Gamble	67½	56	63	59½
Purity Bak. Corp.	34⅞	27½	28½	27½
Quaker Oats Co.	109½	96	101	96
Ralston Purina Co., Pfd. $2.75	103½	100	101½	102
St. Regis Pap. Co.	9⅞	7⅞	8	8
Pfd. $4.40	93	85	*86	86
Std. Brands, Inc.	24½	20	20⅞	20½
Pfd. $4.50	96⅞	89⅞	91	91⅞
§Sterling Drug	39⅞	34	35½	34½
§Pfd. $3.50	100	98	100	99
Swift, Inc., Inc.	63⅞	51	53½	50⅞
United Biscuit of America	33	25½	26½	26
Pfd. $4.50	109	100½	*109½	*109½
Victor Ch. Wks.	51⅞	41½	47	41½
Pfd. $3.50	101	96½	98½	*99½
Wagner Bak. Co.	9½	5½	5½	6
Ward Baking Co.	19⅞	15½	15½	14½
Warrants	6⅞	3½	3½	3½
Pfd. $5.50	105½	97	107	101½

	Bid	Asked
‡Colorado Milling & Elev. Co.	12½	14
‡Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co., Inc.	15½	17
‡Standard Milling Co.	5⅞	6⅞

*Previous close. **Midwest stock market. §Over counter. ‡Subsidiary Sterwin Chemicals, Inc.

Closing bid and asked prices on stocks not traded July 11:

	Bid	Asked
Quaker Oats Co., 6% Pfd.	150	157½
Wagner Baking Co., Pfd.	111½	114

CANADIAN STOCKS

	High 1950	Low 1950	Close June 30, 1950	Close July 7, 1950
Canada Bread	2.87½	2.30	2.30	2.40
Pfd. B	42½	36	38	36
Can. Bakeries	11½	8½	8½	9
Can. Food Pr. A	14	9	10½	10
Pfd.	55½	50	60	58
Catelli Food B	14½	14	14	14
Consol. Bakeries	8½	7½	8	7
Federal Grain A	12⅞	9	9⅞	10
Pfd.	127	115	120	137
General Bak.	3.00	2.35	2.50	2.35
Lake of the Woods	28½	22½	22½	22½
Maple Leaf Mlg.	10½	8⅞	9⅞	8½
Ogilvie Flour	23½	19⅞	20½	20½
Purity Flour, Pfd.	49	45½	46½	46
St. Law. Flour	21	14	16½	16
Toronto Elevs.	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
United Grain A	18½	16	18⅞	16½
George Weston	26	20	26	25
Pfd. 4½%	102	100	101½	100½
Woods Mfg., Pfd.	30	25	26	25

Closing bid and asked prices on stocks not traded:

	Bid	Asked
Catelli Food, A	11	.....
Inter-City Bakeries	.....	13⅞
Lake of the Woods, Pfd.	.....	.....
McCabe Grain, B	6⅞	.....
Ogilvie Flour, Pfd.	165	.....
Purity Flour	5½	6
Reliance Grain	7½	.....
St. Lawrence Flour, Pfd.	.....	140
Western Grain	.....	5.55
Pfd.	60	.....

Bonded Grain in the United States

Stocks of bonded grain in the U.S. as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, July 3, 1950 (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Bar'y
Boston	11	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	.....	.....	749	.....
Lakes	185	.....	.....	.....
New York	14	.....	.....	.....
Totals	210	.....	749	.....
Previous week	23	.....	749	.....
July 5, 1949	324	202	314	104

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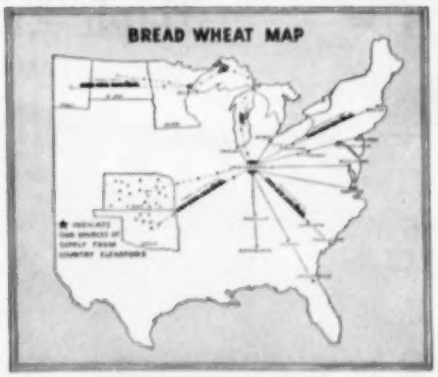

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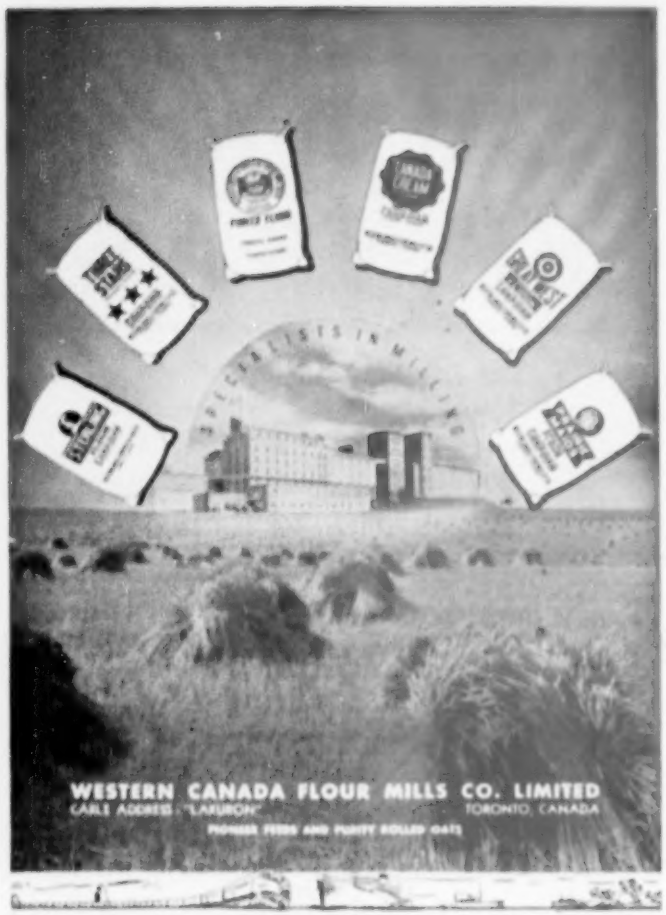

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TRUCK TERMINAL PLANS PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS ON TOP GRAIN GRADES

MAUMEE, OHIO—Premiums for top grades of grain will be paid by the Anderson Truck Terminal in a move designed to encourage crop improvement in the region served by the terminal. The premium schedule will go into effect July 15.

Harold Anderson, head of the million-bushel truck terminal, said that the move was decided at a meeting of 10 farmers who comprise the terminal's advisory committee for Lucas County, Ohio, the first of similar committees to be established through farmer elections in each of the counties within a 150-mill radius of Maumee.

The schedule provides premiums for wheat, oats and soybeans with less than 14% moisture content, for corn with less than 15.5% moisture content; for wheat with a test weight of more than 58 lb. and for oats of more than 32-lb. test weight.

The premium will be paid on the basis of one tenth of one percent of the price for each one tenth of one percent of moisture less than the established moisture content levels. Extra payments for higher test weights will be on the basis of one twentieth of one percent of the price for each one tenth of one percent of established test weight levels.

As an example, Mr. Anderson said, if a farmer brought in wheat with 11% moisture content, instead of 14%, weighing 58 lb. and in good condition otherwise, he would receive a premium of 3% of the base price. If the base price is $2, the premium would amount to 6¢ a bushel or about $12 for an average truckload of 200 bu. No premium would be paid for 58-lb. wheat but if the test weight was 59 lb., an extra half percent would be paid for the extra pound, which would amount to 1¢ bu. extra for the $2 wheat.

Mr. Anderson said that any farmer not satisfied with the truck terminal's grading of all grains would have the opportunity for appeal to the Toledo Board of Trade.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

ELEVATOR DESTROYED

VAN WERT, OHIO—Fire on July 8 destroyed the Weiker Grain Elevator in downtown Van Wert, with loss estimated in excess of $20,000. The 40 by 80-ft. structure burned to the ground, with loss including 10,000 bu. stored grain and seed, two new trucks and all of the elevator machinery. Cause was not determined. The elevator was managed by James Weiker and was owned by him and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Weiker.

—BREAD IN THE STAFF OF LIFE—

$60,000 FIRE

COLUMBIA CITY, IND.—The Peabody Grain Elevator, five miles south of Columbia City, was destroyed recently with a loss estimated at $60,000 by Al Wolfe, manager. The blaze was kept from spreading to the implement building and office. The insurance on the building and contents was about $60,000, and stockholders are considering plans for rebuilding the structure.

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Millers of HARD SPRING WHEAT and RYE FLOURS

Growing Rift Reported Between Labor Party and Cooperatives

LONDON—Evidence of a growing rift between the official Labor party and the cooperative party, which together make up the Socialist organization in Britain, is reported in political circles.

The cooperatives have large stakes in the wholesale and retail distributive trades, while their manufacturing interests include the businesses of flour milling and the production of bread and flour confectionery. Previously voiced suggestions that the Socialist government was considering the nationalization of the flour industry and the distributive trades provoked opposition in cooperative circles. Observers drew the conclusion that it was the determined opposition of cooperative officials which led to the abandonment of proposals to nationalize the milling industry.

Traders agree, however, that any increased power gained by the Socialists at the next election might lead to a revival of the nationalization proposals. With this possibility in mind, traders are noting carefully the views expressed by cooperative officials on questions affecting the state takeover of those trades in which they have an interest. From this, it may be possible to gauge the possible trend of future policy. On the other hand, the political observers believe that any increased pressure for the nationalization of the flour trade might lead to an open quarrel between the two sections of the Socialist group.

Held More Efficient

The most recent contribution to the views on the subject was made by J. W. Blower, president of the Cooperative Congress who, declaring that state shops could never replace the cooperative movement, emphasized that the real test must be the same as it was in relation to any other industry, namely, relative efficiency. It was true to say, he declared, that there was no case for state trading in retailing. Stressing that the cooperatives were non-profit-making concerns, he suggested that state trading could never with justification replace the cooperative movement unless it could operate more efficiently, thereby allowing a reduction of distributive costs. It was difficult for Mr. Blower to believe that experiments by the state in the sphere of retail trades would prove to be more efficient than the present practice of cooperative organizations backed by all their practical administrative experience.

Mr. Blower added that it was impossible to define the movement's role in a collectivist economy until they knew what shape that economy would take. It might be that they would have to think in terms of partnership with the state, it was pointed out. Alternatively, they might have to produce plans for the more effective prosecution of the cooperative purpose.

WHEAT GROWERS TOLD NO FOOD SURPLUS EXISTS

DENVER—In a world full of hungry people there can be no food surplus, Herb Clutter, president of the National Association of Wheat Growers, declared in addressing the annual meeting of the Colorado Grain Growers Association held at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel recently.

"There is no such thing as overproduction of wheat," he declared. "Rather, there is underconsumption. The national association proposes to seek ways of producing more wheat more cheaply, to promote expansion of present markets and to help in developing new markets."

He pointed out that through his local, state and national associations, the American wheat farmer has set out to solve his own marketing and production problems.

"Let us take the lead away from the attitude of calling on government for help," he continued. "Many of the consumers think that all wheat producers are wealthy individuals, and that they gained a very considerable portion of this wealth by accepting part of their income from the national treasury, which we can prove is not the case.

"Let's lead the trend away from always yelling for government help. Let's do it ourselves. Sure, we will use the government in the future because it is the only authority big enough that can help us carry out sound agricultural programs, but let's take a much more active part in developing programs that will fit the various areas and base these programs on an expanding production in the wheat areas, rather than reduction, by using our own efforts and our own money to help build a better country and a better world."

Federal support of wheat prices was dubbed a complete failure by Oliver Brown of Liberal, Kansas, manager of the John W. Baughman farms, in another address before the convention. "The two major price support program objectives are a stable farm economy and control of mounting surpluses," he said. "Neither of these goals has been achieved."

The legal code which now covers the earth's surface and the minerals beneath it may soon extend to the sky and clouds, Gov. Walter W. John-

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Designers and Engineers for Mills, Elevators and Feed Mills
ELECTRIC BUILDING BUFFALO 3, NEW YORK

All Grades
RYE FLOUR
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GLOBE MILLING COMPANY
WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

son of Colorado, told the state growers. The governor noted the state is now taking a long look at rain-making activities, and some legislation may be needed, he said, to prevent promiscuous cloud seeding by uninformed flyers.

Dr. Leo M. Christensen of Lincoln, Neb., delivered an address on "Recent Developments in Chemurgy."

K. Kendrick, Stratford, Texas, reviewed the methods used in automatically collecting the ½¢ bu. on wheat delivered to the elevators in Texas this past year and J. E. Morrison and Rodney Tucker, faculty members of the extension service, Colorado A. & M. College, talked on marketing programs and the varieties of wheat favored by the milling and baking trades.

"What's Ahead for the Wheat Grower" was the subject of an address delivered at the annual banquet Friday night by E. J. Bell, administrator, Oregon Wheat Commission, Pendleton, Ore.

DEEPEN HOUSTON CHANNEL

HOUSTON, TEXAS—Three dredging projects, which will deepen major portions of the Houston ship channel to a minimum depth of 36 ft. at a cost of more than a million dollars, are now in full swing, according to a report by W. F. Heavey, port director. The work is going forward under the direction of U.S. army engineers and is expected to be completed by Feb. 15 of next year. Upon completion, 35 miles of the 50-mile man-made channel will have a minimum depth of 36 ft. Deepening of the entire channel is expected to be completed within three years.

WHEAT BYPRODUCTS FIRM CHARTERED IN COLORADO

DENVER—The Industrial Fermentation Co., which plans to convert wheat and sorghums into industrial alcohol and by-products thereof, has elected officers and filed an application to market its stock.

Oliver S. Brown, Liberal, Kansas, was elected president of the company at the organization meeting at Limon, Colo. The firm expects to construct a $1,500,000 plant in southwest Kansas or southeast Colorado. Six sites are under consideration. General offices will be in Denver.

Authority to issue 150,000 shares of no par value stock was asked of the Colorado securities commission. Robert D. Bowers, Denver, who was elected a director and whose firm will market the securities, said that the firm eventually would issue up to 3 million shares of stock, each share to be exchanged for one bushel of wheat. The first offering of shares will be made during the month. Shares will be issued in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. Dr. Leo M. Christensen, consulting engineer of Lincoln, Neb., is completing preliminary surveys for the project.

68,000,000-BU. WHEAT CROP EXPECTED FOR IRAN

WASHINGTON—The present outlook in Iran is for a wheat crop of about 68 million bushels, 5% below the 1935-39 average but somewhat larger than the 1949 harvest. If favorable conditions continue, the barley crop is expected to be about 34 million bushels. Such a harvest would be, like wheat, 5% less than the prewar average but well above the 1949 crop. Acreage of the two grains is about 5% larger than in 1949 and yield prospects better than a year ago.

In nearly all parts of the country the condition of wheat and barley

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SHERMAN, TEXAS

planting is reported much better than at the comparable period of 1949. This is largely due to favorable winter and spring weather. In most regions the winter was milder than usual and conditions in the spring favored crop development.

Grain harvesting is nearing completion in southern areas but in northern provinces, especially Azerbaijan, the harvest will not be finished until late August or early September.

Rice Growing Expansion Planned in Far East Areas

LONDON—The use of wheat and wheat products as the staple diet of eastern countries in place of rice, following the damage done to the main crop growing areas by Japanese wartime aggression is still pronounced despite the fact that rice is becoming available in increasing quantities. Some authorities have expressed concern at the trend because wheat is more costly and in times of crop failure the normal wheat consuming countries might find the satisfaction of the new demand difficult to meet. Nutrition experts have found, however, that once natives become accustomed to wheat and flour they are reluctant to take up their old diet.

In order to meet the competition provided by wheat several schemes are being formulated for stepping up rice production. The British Colonial Development Corp. is investigating the possibility of growing rice on a large scale in the big swamp areas of Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Bechuanaland. Prof. Frank Debenham of the University of Cambridge, England, has been examining the ground on behalf of the British government in an effort to decide whether the swamps could be partly drained to flood more land for rice cultivation. Prof. Debenham has stated that such a scheme would be possible in the great Bangweulu swamp in the Lake Tanganyika area. This is 5,000 miles in extent. Further developments await the consideration of his report by the British Colonial Office.

From French Indochina it is reported that the rice crop is satisfactory despite the damage caused by late rains. Cultivators are still handicapped by lack of labor and capital but in spite of these difficulties the estimated acreage under cultivation is 8% more than last year but still 46% less than prewar. The downward movement in the price of rice continues but it is still 10% above world prices and the only major exports effected so far have gone to France and French overseas territories, although some minor shipments were made to Hong Kong and Singapore.

TURKISH WHEAT CROP OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

OTTAWA—In spite of serious floods in Turkey the outlook for that country's 1950 cereal crop is favorable, reports here indicate, and it is expected the harvest will yield 4 million metric tons or better. This will mean that Turkey will have more than sufficient wheat for her own domestic requirements this year. She was obliged to import 2,498,000 tons in 1949 from other countries. Some 118,000 tons of this amount were purchased from Canada.

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Minneapolis, Minnesota

Bread Price Increase

(Continued from page 3)

spokesmen pointed out, higher costs of ingredients made bread price relief "imperative."

Following the announcement of chain bakers in the metropolitan New York area of a 1¢ advance on the standard loaf of bread, James H. Sheils, New York City, investigation commissioner, declared the increase "unjustified and unwarranted" and summoned officials of five of the major baking companies for a conference July 13.

Although no report of the outcome of the conference is available, a spokesman for the Continental Baking Co. openly declared that the reason for the price increase is "because we are operating at a loss." No immediate comment is available from the other companies called—General Baking Co., Gordon Baking Co., Ward Baking Co., and Purity Bakeries Corp.

Mr. Sheils, who has been investigating bread pricing in the city for the past seven months at the direction of Mayor William O'Dwyer, estimated that labor costs "might provide a reason for only a very small part of a 1¢ increase," but declared that wholesale ingredient prices are "well below the levels of January, 1948."

The commissioner has often stated that he has no power to force a price reduction except through an aroused public opinion. However, in the course of the investigation since last December, the office of the investigation commissioner has issued no statements that would definitely prove reports of "evidences of collusion" and "price maintenance."

A bread price increase of 1¢ a loaf in Boston and other New England areas also brought a request for an investigation. Governor Dever of Massachusetts was requested by a former member of the state senate, Joseph L. Murphy of Boston, to order an immediate investigation by the Division of the Necessaries of Life to determine the reason for the increase. Mr. Murphy charged that there was no "legitimate excuse" for the latest price hike and that the baking companies were "taking greedy advantage" of the Korean war situation. Mr. Murphy is seeking re-election to the Senate.

More Increases Reported

Meanwhile, bakers in all parts of the country were reported revising their bread prices upward approximately 1¢ lb. as the higher price of the staff of life was becoming general nationally.

Wholesale bread prices were advanced 1¢ on the pound loaf in the New York area starting July 10. Earlier, increases of 1¢ had been made effective in Boston, Albany and Columbus.

At Philadelphia, General Baking Co. and other large bakeries raised the price of bread 1¢ a loaf. This brought the cost of the standard 16-oz. white loaf to 17¢. The increase was attributed to rising costs of ingredients. Bakeries operated by the chain stores failed to follow the boost immediately.

The average retail price of bread has advanced from 16¢ to 17¢ a loaf in the Buffalo market as the result of action by the Buffalo division of General Baking Co. General Baking announced an increase in the wholesale price of bread from 13½¢ to 14½¢ a loaf and indications were that other leading bread makers in the Buffalo area were planning to follow suit. However, officials of Hall Baking Co. and Lang's Bakery said their prices would remain at 16¢ a loaf, retail, "for the time being." The bread price increase was attributed to mounting costs of ingredients and labor.

Bakers in several western Pennsylvania cities were reported as having increased the price of their bread 1¢ a loaf.

Price increases for bread also reported to have been put into effect at Indianapolis, Charleston, W. Va., and Mobile, Ala.

At Richmond, Va., however, bakers were reported as announcing they had no plan to increase bread prices despite a new union wage contract that gives bakery workers a 9½¢-an-hour increase in wage rates.

Chain Announces Hike

The Kroger Co., with headquarters in Cincinnati, announced that the price of its 20-oz. loaf of bread has been raised from 14¢ to 15¢, or from two-for-27¢ to two-for-29¢. The price increase was effective in Kroger stores in 19 midwestern and southern states. The announcement gave "increased cost of manufacturing" as the reason for the increase.

Wholesale bakers in Chicago advanced prices on white and dark bread 1¢ July 17. The 1-lb. white loaf was raised from 13¢ to 14¢ and the rye from 14¢ to 15¢. The 1¼-lb. white loaf advanced from 14½¢ to 15½¢. Some restaurant bakers raised their prices 1¢ and others were expected to follow. The bread price increases were not given extensive publicity in the Chicago daily papers up to July 18.

Price increases were also reported at points in Wisconsin and Iowa.

In the Twin Cities area, there has been no increase in bread prices. The wholesale bakers' organization was continuing negotiations July 18 with union representatives on a new wage contract and bakers were not disposed to deal with bread pricing problems until a wage agreement had been effected.

Bread price advances were made by bakers in several cities in the Southwest during the week of July 10. The increases followed recent advances in flour and some other ingredients as well as higher hourly rates in recently negotiated labor contracts.

In Kansas City, the retail price of wheat bread was increased 1¢ from 14¢ to 15¢ lb., while the cost of the larger sandwich-sized loaf went up from 21¢ to 22¢.

In St. Louis, two large wholesale bakeries boosted bread prices ½¢ to 1¢ a loaf and other companies were expected to follow the upswing. Wholesale bread plants in Joplin, Mo., and other cities in that area increased the price of bread 1¢ a loaf.

On the West Coast, it was reported at Los Angeles that a general increase of 1¢ a loaf was going into effect throughout the area. Wholesale bakers boosted bread prices July 14 and baking industry spokesmen stated that increased costs of major materials will force every baker to boost the price of bread "at least 1¢ a loaf."

GROCERY CHAIN TO ABSORB BREAD PRICE HIKE

EAST ORANGE, N.J.—Kings Super Markets, operating in northern New Jersey, has announced that the recent 1¢ increase in the wholesale price of bread will not be passed on to consumers, but will be absorbed by the chain. "Bread is supposed to be your customer's best food buy and I intend to keep it that way," Joe Bildner, president, said.

GROCERS' GROUP PLANS TO OPERATE BAKERY

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Reportedly irked over the recent advance in bread prices, the Rochester Wholesale Grocery Cooperative has decided to operate a bakery of its own. A committee has been appointed to negotiate for the cooperative to take over an established bakery and provide bread for member stores, according to John Garnham, cooperative president. This decision was made at an emergency meeting of the group following the recent bread price advance.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

JOINS CARGILL GRAIN STAFF AT KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY—New addition to the grain merchandising staff of Cargill, Inc., at Kansas City is Robert J. Hatch. Mr. Hatch was elected to the Kansas City Board of Trade July 11, his membership being on transfer from R. Pearsall Helms, who is moving to a Cargill office in the East.

Mr. Hatch formerly was in the Minneapolis and Des Moines offices of Cargill. He moved to Kansas City from Minneapolis two months ago.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

SUMNER COUNTY, KANSAS, TO HOLD WHEAT FESTIVAL

WELLINGTON, KANSAS — The Kansas Wheat Improvement Assn. is cooperating with the Wellington Chamber of Commerce in staging the first annual Sumner County Wheat Festival, to be held in Wellington July 19-20.

The festival will include a parade featuring candidates for the title of Sumner County Wheat Queen; wheat cake derby for women, home-made baked goods show, pet parade, rooster derby; selection of the county's champion wheat grower, and a wheat program at which C. E. Skiver, director of the wheat improvement organization, will preside.

The festival program also includes a carnival company with several different types of rides. Dances will be held each night.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

FULTON BAG FIRM RENEWS $1,000 SCHOLARSHIP FUND

MANHATTAN, KANSAS — The Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills has renewed its scholarship grant to the department of milling industry, Kansas State College.

The scholarship will be available to a freshman student next September, for study in the department and provides $250 a year for four years, or a total of $1,000, toward the recipient's expenses in attending college.

Students interested in applying for the scholarship should write to the office of the Dean of the School of Agriculture, Kansas State College, Manhattan, for application forms.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

LARGER CAPACITY

Doctors say women can eat more than men because a woman's stomach has greater capacity.

Miss Martha Peto

WITH GRAIN FIRM—Miss Martha Peto has become associated with the David City (Neb.) Grain Co., owned by her father, the late Soma Peto, who was a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 31 years until his death in 1947. H. E. Shrader will continue as general manager of the firm, which operates five country grain stations in Nebraska. A graduate of Notre Dame de Sion and the University of Kansas City in business administration, Miss Peto has worked for milling and grain firms in Kansas City. The David City company is just completing construction of a new 25,000-bu. elevator and does a large local feed mixing and retailing business.

MERGER RESULTS IN NEW HAPMAN-DUTTON CO.

DETROIT, MICH.—Hapman Conveyors, Inc., Detroit, and the C. H. Dutton Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., have merged effective May 1. The new company will be known as Hapman-Dutton Co., with H. W. Hapman as president and general manager, and Robert J. Brown, vice president, assistant general manager and treasurer.

Hapman-Dutton Co. will be composed of two divisions: Hapman conveyors division and the Dutton boiler division. Peter P. Ruppe is assistant vice president in charge of the Hapman conveyors division and J. David is assistant vice president in charge of the Dutton boiler division.

Hapman conveyors division will have its principal sales office at 19209 W. Davison Ave., Detroit 23, Mich. Dutton boiler division will have its principal sales office at 630 Gibson St., Kalamazoo 6, Mich., where the executive offices and all manufacturing operations will be centralized.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

WALLACE & MORLEY EXPANDS

BAY PORT, MICH.—Herman E. Henne, president of Wallace & Morley Co. has announced immediate plans for building a 50,000-bu. elevator at Fairgrove, expanding facilities at Elkton and renting warehouse space for 250,000 bu. grain at Bay City.

The over-all plan is to expand grain elevator facilities throughout Michigan's Thumb area. The Wallace-Morley firm owns 17 elevators. Plans for two or three more elevators, similar to the one at Fairgrove, are in the making.

MOSTLY PERSONAL

E. C. Dreyer, president of the Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis, and **Mrs. Dreyer** are on a six-week vacation. They will spend four weeks at Frankfort, Mich., and two weeks at Green Lake, Wis., returning to St. Louis about the middle of August.

●

David Wilson, son of **David J. Wilson** of the King Midas Flour Mills, durum department, New York, was the winner of the recent junior regatta Meteor race at the Larchmont Yacht Club.

●

R. J. S. Carter of R. J. S. Carter Co. and **Mrs. Carter** left Minneapolis July 17 on a trip to Europe. They plan to visit England, Switzerland, Italy, France and the British and American zones in Germany before returning home early in September.

●

L. E. Broenniman of the Broenniman Co., Inc., New York, has left for Watertown, Wis., to visit his family and the firm's mill connection, the Globe Milling Co.

●

H. S. Faulkner, vice president and products control and bakery service executive for the southwestern division of General Mills, Inc., Oklahoma City, was a recent visitor in Kansas City.

●

Charles B. Moore, executive vice president of the Wichita (Kansas) Flour Mills Co., has returned from a short vacation with his family in Manitou, Colo., where they are spending the summer.

●

Paul Uhlmann, Sr., president of the Valley Grain Co., Kansas City, and **Mrs. Uhlmann** vacationed for a few days in New York recently.

●

Carl Young, eastern sales manager for the Nappanee (Ind.) Milling Co., made his New York headquarters during a recent business trip with **J. H. Blake**, flour broker.

●

Joseph Imbo of the J. F. Imbo Milling Co., St. Louis, visited the Kansas City market last week.

●

The engagement of **Hall Drake, Jr.**, son of **R. H. Drake** of H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., and **Mary Jane Gosiger**, has been announced by Miss Gosiger's parents. The younger Mr. Drake was graduated last year from the University of Cincinnati, and his fiancé is a junior at the university.

●

Alfred Green of Green's Milling Co., Morris, Minn., was a visitor in the office of **Joseph Kaswan**, New York, last week.

●

Announcement has been made of the marriage of **Miss Betty Bergman** and **James A. Baggs, Jr.**, assistant sales manager of the Savannah branch of Mente & Co., Inc., New Orleans bag manufacturer. The wedding took place July 1 at the Wesley Monumental Church in Savannah.

●

Virgil Artman, sales manager of the Acme Flour Mills Co., Oklahoma City, has returned from an extended trip to the southeastern states.

●

J. Lloyd Ford, chairman of the board of the Shawnee (Okla.) Milling Co., and **Mrs. Ford** were recent visitors at the home of their daughter, **Mrs. Marion E. Hestbeck**, in Nichols Hills, Okla.

●

David S. Jackman, Sr., of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, who has served as chairman of the board of governors of the University of Wichita Foundation for Industrial Research since the foundation's inception in 1944, has been reelected for another term as chairman.

●

C. F. Tillma, grocery products sales branch manager for Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Oklahoma City, has been visiting the trade in Arkansas.

Cort Addison

H. Keith Hursley

FORM GRAIN COMPANY—Specializing in cash wheat and coarse grain merchandising and the handling of consignments is the new Kansas City grain firm, the Addison-Hursley Grain Co., organized by Cort Addison and H. Keith Hursley, above. Formal opening of the company was July 17 at 1234 Board of Trade Bldg. Both men were associated with the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. in Kansas City for 17 and 13 years, respectively. They are members of the board of trade.

DEATHS

John L. Smith, chairman of the board of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y., died July 10 after several months' illness. He was a pioneer in the drug and chemical field, playing an important role in the development of the antibiotics. Born in Germany in 1888, Mr. Smith came to the U.S. two years later. He joined the Pfizer company in 1906 as a laboratory assistant. Made a member of the board of directors in 1920, he progressed through many executive positions until elected president in 1945. He was named chairman in 1949. Interested in athletics and civic affairs, Mr. Smith was prominent in many Brooklyn organizations and in such industry groups as the American Chemical Society and the American Drug Manufacturers Assn.

Edgar B. Watts, 78, who until his retirement about 10 years ago, was the last operator of the historic Watts Mill at Dallas, near Kansas City, Mo., died July 16 at his home in Kansas City. The ancient mill, which was torn down only a few years ago, was one of the most famous in the area, and was operated by the Watts family for more than 100 years. It was started in 1832 and was reputed to be the first mill in that part of the country.

Mrs. Laura Marsh Cobb, 47, wife of **R. Dean Cobb**, vice president and sales manager, W. J. Jennison Co., Minneapolis, died at her home recently following a heart attack. In addition to Mr. Cobb, she is survived by her mother, a brother, a daughter, **Mrs. Charles R. Wilson**, Teaneck, N.J., a granddaughter and a grandson.

James J. Rodgers, 67, well known flour and grain broker in Philadelphia for 43 years, died suddenly July 13 at his home in Drexel Hill, Pa. Mr. Rodgers, who had offices in the Bourse Building, had been at work as usual on the day of his death. He was stricken at his residence during the evening. Surviving are his widow, Rose, three daughters and two sons.

Anthony H. Norris, 81, a retired vice president of the Continental Grain Co., died July 12 at his St. Louis home. Mr. Norris retired 13 years ago from the Continental firm. He was federal food administrator for the Midwest during World War I. Mr. Norris is survived by his widow, Carrie, a son and a daughter.

Herman Koch, former president of Charles Koch & Co., Pittsburgh flour brokerage and bakery supply firm, died recently. He served as president of the firm from 1913 to 1949 and was a member of the Pennsylvania Bakers Assn. Mr. Koch is survived by his widow and a daughter.

Plans for World Sugar Agreement Sidetracked

WASHINGTON — Plans to formulate an International Sugar Agreement to go in effect in 1951 have been sidetracked, according to U.S. Department officials.

A working group which has been meeting in London to draft the agreement for formal consideration by the International Sugar Council delegation will continue its activities, but its draft will not be considered in another session of the sugar agreement delegation, as planned.

When a draft has been completed it will be submitted to the delegates of the governments participating for study, contemplating adoption and operation of the pact not earlier than 1952.

Basically the agreement is a multilateral proposal consisting of four major world areas. First, the U.S. and the Latin American countries; second, the U.K. and its commonwealth nations; third, the Benelux nations, and fourth, Indonesia and the East.

The purpose of the agreement is to effect stabilization of prices within a proposed price range similar to the International Wheat Agreement, except that unlike the wheat pact the sugar agreement will not authorize the exporting nations to put sugar to import-quota nations at the floor price.

It is expected that the preliminary draft of the sugar proposal will be designed to halt trends to self-sufficiency with the U.K. group of nations and close off potential exports of sugar from the European beet sugar area.

In essence the document will be a price stabilization instrument on a relatively high level and a means to control marketings of surpluses. Agriculture department officials call the surplus control phase, "surplus management."

The sugar pact is also seen as a world extension of the provisions of the U.S. Sugar Act of 1948, which will bring the regional groups mentioned above under provisions harmonized with the U.S. act.

NATIONAL TEA REPORTS HIGHER PROFIT, SALES

CHICAGO — The net profit of the National Tea Co. for the first six periods of 1950 (Jan. 1 to June 17) have been reported at $2,184,921, equivalent after preferred dividends to $2.76 a share on outstanding common stock. Net profit for the comparative period a year previous was $2,004,712, equal to $2.52 a common share. Sales for the first six periods of 1950 amounted to $136,970,520, an increase of 9.39% over the corresponding period of 1949 when sales amounted to $125,204,307.

PENNSYLVANIA GROUP HEARS ARBA PRESIDENT

PITTSBURGH — Louis J. Dudt, Dudt's Bakery, Pittsburgh, gave a report of the recent California convention of the Associated Retail Bakers of America at the July 12 meeting of the Retail Master Bakers Association of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Dudt was elected president of the ARBA at the Long Beach convention.

"We are facing very serious times and for the good of the community in which you serve and the country, organizations of the baking industry are very vital to all of us," he pointed out. "They are working constantly for the good of our country and the baking industry and our patrons."

Paul Baker, Jenny Lee Bakery, McKees Rocks, reported that the same space as last year is secured for the Allegheny County Fair in September at South Park. A complete line of baked goods will be shown and master craftsmen will decorate cakes for every occasion.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

LEASES PRAIRIE ELEVATORS

CHICAGO—The Prairie Grain Co., with elevators at Lacon and Hennepin, Ill., has leased its entire facilities to Illinois Grain Terminals Co., Chicago. Operations under the new agreement began July 1. Prairie Grain is owned by farmers, local elevators and farm bureaus in Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, Henry, Lee, Peoria, Woodford, Stark and LaSalle Counties. It was organized in 1946 as part of a statewide cooperative grain marketing program sponsored by the Illinois Agricultural Assn. and county farm bureaus. The 190,000 bu. modern river elevator at Hennepin and a similar one at Lacon were completed in 1948.

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STUDENTS VISIT MILL

SUPERIOR, WIS.—A group of 150 summer school students of the Superior State College were guests of the King Midas Flour Mills during a tour of inspection of the company's mill recently. The tour was one of several planned by the college for the students during the summer term to permit a study of local industries.

—BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE—

USDA Announces Terminal Loan Rates for Rye

WASHINGTON — Terminal loan rates for rye were announced last week by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, ranging from $1.48 bu. to $1.63 bu. in various parts of the country and equivalent to about 75% of transitional parity. The rates are as follows:

Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Duluth, Sioux City and Superior $1.48; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis $1.52; Astoria, Longview, Los Angeles, Galveston, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and Vancouver $1.55; Memphis $1.58; Baltimore and Philadelphia $1.63.

The rate differentials, the margin between the farm level support price and the terminal price, conform in general with those applied on 1949 crops.

Loan rates for soybeans and cottonseed probably will not be announced until later this week. Details of the method of support for cottonseed have been worked out and were disclosed to a committee of cotton state senators at a meeting with Commodity Credit Corp. officials last week.

Terminal loan rates for sorghums and barley are reported in the July 11 issue of The Northwestern Miller, page 31. No terminal rate for oats was announced since loans are made only at the farm level. The national average farm support level for oats is 71¢.

Guatemala to Take IWA Flour Sales Protest to Wheat Council

WASHINGTON — Guatemala intends to protest registered sales of flour under the International Wheat Agreement for 1950-51, U.S. Department of Agriculture officials reported here this week. They say that this Latin American government intends to lay its case before the International Wheat Council, contending that flour sales were made to importers who had not been licensed by that government.

On the other side, USDA officials declare that the Guatemalan government delayed in establishing import license controls and has only itself to blame for the present condition. As things now stand sales reported by U.S. exporters to Guatemalan importers are valid under the IWA provisions, and the matter henceforth is subject to the wheat council decision.

Last week Italy covered its recent Economic Cooperation Administration procurement authorization for wheat and wheat flour, submitting its shipments prior to July 31, 1950, for registry under the 1949-50 IWA quota and approximately half of this procurement in the next IWA crop year.

Under provisions of the wheat agreement, only in cases where the exporting nations put wheat or wheat flour to the importing nations at the floor price of the agreement can they dictate into which IWA crop year the sale will be registered.

Little Change

Except for the sale of 1,670,000 bu. wheat by France to Brazil for the 1950-51 crop, there is little change in sales registered for next year since the report of last week. Except for bulk sales by Australia to nations within the sterling currency area, other sales, by the U.S. and Canada, are small and scattered.

USDA announced that during the period July 5-11, the Commodity Credit Corp. confirmed sales of 5,638,000 bu. wheat (including wheat and wheat flour in wheat equivalent) under the IWA. The sales included 314,000 sacks flour (716,000 bu. wheat equivalent) and 4,922,000 bu. wheat. Of the total 5,638,000 bu., 2,951,000 bu. are gainst 1949-50 quotas, and 2,687,000 bu. against 1950-51 quotas. Principal buyers were Italy, Greece, Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands.

The cumulative sales of U.S. wheat and flour from Aug. 1, 1949, through July 11, against 1949-50 quotas are 158,476,000 bu. Cumulative sales to July 11 against 1950-51 quotas are 3,761,000 bu.

The department listed the following countries and territories of eligible countries, which have fulfilled their quotas for the crop year 1949-50. Sales of wheat and flour to these areas for export prior to Aug. 1, 1950, are no longer eligible for export payment: Austria, Ceylon, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Mexico; Netherlands colony of Surinam and six islands: Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire, Saba, St. Martin, St. Eustatius; Nicaragua, Norway; Portugal, including all colonies; Switzerland, Venezuela; U.K. colonies of Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Dominica, Gambia, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierre Leone, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. The 1950-51 quota for Guatemala has also been filled.

Meanwhile the wheat council advises that the U.K. territories of Gibraltar and Malta are eligible to purchase direct under the IWA for the 1950-51 crop year.

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Slow Wheat Marketing Delays S. W. Cereal Chemists Findings

KANSAS CITY—Delayed harvesting and movement of new crop wheat in the northern sections of the hard winter wheat belt have interfered with accumulation of evidence on milling and baking characteristics of the new crop in these sections. The Southwest Cereal Chemists Crop Reporting Committee at its meeting in Kansas City, July 12, was able to make only limited comments on grain from the later areas and, because of the delays, set back the date of its next meeting to July 26.

The text of the committee report follows:

"The Southwest Cereal Chemists Crop Reporting Committee held its third meeting at Kansas City July 12. Heavy rains, predominating through the crop area the past week, particulaarly in northern Kansas and Nebraska, have delayed the harvesting. Nevertheless, a sufficient amount of wheat originating in northwest Kansas has been analyzed so that the committee can comment on some characteristics of the wheat from that area.

"Although test weight of most of the wheat from this area is averaging 60 lb., and grading No. 1, considerable lighter test weight wheats are showing up.

"Before the heavy rainfall, wheat moisture was relatively low, all under 13.50%. More recently some higher moisture wheats have been reaching the market.

"Early figures indicate a wider range of protein with an average from this area, to date, of 12% as compared to 12.5% for last year; however, this average can be expected to increase as harvesting moves farther west. A few early samples from Nebraska had a protein range of 10.5 to 13.1%, with an average of 11.5% as compared with last year's average of around 12.25%. Again, the protein average will undoubtedly increase as additional samples become available.

"Experimental milling results continue to show good milling characteristics. Ash content of experimentally milled flours varies considerably between samples from same areas, and will average about as high as last year.

"Characteristic of wheats from areas previously reported, diastatic activity is still higher, which indicates that mills may use less malt flour to adjust diastatic levels.

"Absorption continues to show an increase, although this characteristic is not as pronounced in wheats originating farther north.

"Unlike most new crop flours, increased amounts of bromate or yeast foods are not necessary for optimum flour maturity. This condition, as indicated in the preceding release, continues to be a characteristic of this year's flours, and mills will probably make little change in the rate of maturing bleach. According to latest work on color removal, normal rates of bleaching are giving satisfactory results.

"On the basis of protein content, this year's flours, while having satisfactory volume, do not produce the excessive volume encountered last year.

"While experimentally milled flours from this area have longer mixing requirements, and more tolerance than those areas previously reported, still it is anticipated that the overall new crop average will not be quite as tolerant to mixiing, and will not require excessive mixing for optimum development.

"Grain and texture continues to be slightly open, although as the wheat matures this condition could change. Later maturing varieties from northwest Kansas also may influence this general characteristic.

"The committee is working toward determining more specific sponge dough baking characteristics, such as fermentation time, yeast food levels, floor time, etc., and will release such findings as soon as possible.

"Box car shortage, and cool weather accompanied by occasional rains, are factors that have contributed to the delayed harvest movement, to the extent that the committee has postponed its next meeting until week after next. The meeting will be held July 26 at Kansas City."

RICHMOND EXCHANGE ELECTS F. H. BOEHLING

RICHMOND, VA.—The Richmond Grain Exchange held its annual luncheon meeting on June 27 for the election of officers for the coming year.

The new officers are Frank H. Boehling, F. H. Boehling & Co., president; Howard Attkinson, Ashland Roller Mills, vice president, and W. D. Saunders, Southern Brokerage Co., secretary-treasurer. E. M. Eppes, Jr., Carter Venable Co., is the chairman of the executive committee.

After the election of officers, local grain quotations were discussed and a film, "Growth of a Nation" was shown by the Carter Venable Co., Richmond.

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N.Y. PRODUCTION CLUB PLANS SUMMER OUTING

NEW YORK—The annual summer outing of the Metropolitan Bakery Production Club, Inc., will be held at the Engineers Golf Club, Roslyn, Long Island, Aug. 16.

This outstanding midsummer event of the metropolitan New York area will feature the usual golf contest, luncheon, dinner, sports events and the annual softball game between bakers and allied tradesmen. All production men, their guests and friends have been invited and urged by the entertainment committee to enter their reservations as early as possible.

WHEAT OUTPUT FORECAST AT 957 MILLION BUSHELS

Crop Reporting Board's July 1 Estimate 12 Million Bushels Above June 1 Forecast; Smallest Spring Wheat Crop in 10 Years Seen

WASHINGTON—A wheat crop of nearly 957 million bushels, 12 million more than indicated June 1, was estimated last week by the U.S. Crop Reporting Board on the basis of July 1 conditions.

The winter wheat crop, estimated at 720,545,000 bu., is 20% below the 1949 crop. Spring wheat output was forecast at 236,041,000 bu. The spring wheat estimate includes expected durum production of 30,633,000 bu., 21% less than last year and 17% below average.

The spring wheat estimate indicates the smallest output in 10 years, and the winter wheat and all-wheat forecasts point to the smallest crop since 1943. (See table on page 46.)

17% Below Last Year

Estimated wheat production is 17% below the 1,146,463,000 bu. harvested last year and compares with the 10-year average production of 1,031,312,000. During each of the past six years production had exceeded 1 billion bushels. The indicated yield per harvested acre of 15.8 bu. compares with 14.9 bu. an acre harvested last year and the average of 17 bu. The bulk of the reduction of all wheat as compared with last year is in winter wheat production—down 181 million bushels. The spring wheat crop is expected to be only slightly smaller than last year.

Wheat growers of the country as a whole have seeded a smaller acreage than was down in any of the previous four years. With relatively heavy abandonment of the 1950 crop, the acreage estimated for harvest is the smallest since 1944. The 71,525,000 acres seeded to wheat in the fall of 1949 and spring of 1950 represent a drop of about 16% from the acreage seeded a year earlier but is 8% more than the 10-year average.

Reestablishment of the acreage allotment program this year, the first since the beginning of World War II, has resulted in a major part of the reduction of acreage. However, in addition, adverse weather in a few important spring wheat states delayed seeding operations and caused some growers to seed less than their allotted or intepded wheat acreage. Winter wheat seedings total 53.2 million acres, about 15% less than a year ago, while the all spring wheat seedings of 18.4 million acres is about 19% below that planted last year.

Abandonment Larger

Present indications point to an abandonment of 15.4% for the 1950 wheat acreage. This compares with 9.6% of the 1949 acreage not harvested for grain and an average abandonment of 8.9%. The acreage for harvest of 60.5 million acres compares with 76.8 million acres harvested last year and the 10-year average harvest of 60.2 million acres.

The smaller acreage seeded and an extensive loss of acreage due to adverse weather conditions and insect pests in the southern Great Plains area have contributed in the main to the reduction in acreage for harvest from a year ago.

The July winter wheat estimate is 10.4 million bushels above that indicated on June 1. For the country as a whole the estimated yield per acre of 16.7 bu. is slightly above the comparatively low yield of 16.3 bu. harvested in 1949, and compares with the average of 17.5 bu. per acre. Drouthy conditions and insect infestation caused near failure in New Mexico and the Texas High Plains and resulted in below average yields in Oklahoma and Kansas and in most of the Rocky Mountain states. Yields in most other states are about average or better.

Plantings Reduced

All spring wheat production, estimated at 236,041,000 bu., is expected to be the smallest crop produced in 10 years. Spring wheat production last year totaled 244,795,000 bu., while the average is 272,491,000 bu. Smaller acreages planted this year are primarily responsible for the smaller crop prospects as compared with production last year. An extended period of dry weather centering in South Dakota has prevailed throughout most of June. In Montana and the Pacific Northwest, conditions remain fairly favorable, and, for this area, present prospects are that the yield per acre will exceed a year ago. Prospective production is 1.7 million bushels above that indicated June 1.

An extremely late planting season due to cold, wet weather in much of the important spring wheat producing area restricted seeding of spring wheat to a considerably smaller acreage than originally intended. The 18,367,000 acres sown to all spring wheat is 7% less than the 19,727,000 acres farmers had intended to plant March 1.

While the extreme lateness of the spring season left many farmers in the north central states with no alternative but to divert acreage intended for spring wheat to other spring sown crops, participation in allotment programs is responsible for the greater part of the over-all reduction in acreage from a year ago. The acreage seeded this spring is about 19% less than the 22,559,000 acres seeded in 1949 and only slightly less than the 10-year average of 18,072,000 acres. The acreage now estimated for harvest at 17,409,000 acres is about 18% less than the 21,298,000 acres harvested last year but slightly more than the 10-year average.

Durum Off 21%

Durum wheat production, estimated at 30,633,000 bu., is about 21% less than last year's crop of 38,864,000 bu. and 17% smaller than the 10-year average of 36,753,000 bu. This year's crop is smaller than a year ago due to the combined effect of an acreage for harvest only about three fourths as large as a year ago and prospects for a lower yield per acre in Minnesota.

The seeded acreage of durum wheat is estimated at 2,843,000 acres, 23% less than the 3,693,000 acres seeded last year but 8% above the 10-year average plantings of 2,623,000 acres. An extremely late planting season due to the extended cold, wet spring resulted in actual seedings about one eighth smaller than farmers had originally planned to seed.

Production of other spring wheat, indicated at 205,408,000 bu., is about equal to the 205,931,000-bu. crop produced last year but 13% smaller than the 10-year average of 235,738,000 bu.

Stocks of old wheat on farms July 1 totaled 64,660,000 bu. This carryover is the smallest since 1938 except for stocks on July 1, 1946, and 1947. A year ago, stocks amounted to 67,172,000 bu. while on July 1, 1948, they were 94,511,000 bu. On July 1, 1947, only 40,477,000 bu. were on farms while on July 1, 1946, stocks amounted to 41,605,000 bu. The 1939-48 July 1 average is 97,448,000 bu.

The largest soybean acreage of record, a corn crop of 3.2 billion bushels and an above-average oats crop were estimated by the U.S. Crop Reporting Board on the basis of conditions on July 1.

A wheat crop of nearly 957 million bushels, 12 million more than indicated June 1, was forecast, although the expected outturn would still be the smallest crop harvested since 1943.

The 1950 oats crop was estimated at 1,394,772,000 bu., 5% more than last year's crop and about 9% above average. Indications are that the crop will be the fourth largest since 1925.

The prospective barley crop of 265 million bushels compares with 238 million bushels last year and the average of 311 million bushels. Production of rye was estimated at 21.9 million bushels, 17% larger than last year but almost one third smaller than the 10-year average.

The 1950 acreage of soybeans planted alone for all purposes was estimated at 14.5 million acres, 28% or 3 million more than was planted last year. It tops the 1943 acreage, the previous high mark, by about 350,000 acres. The first forecast of 1950 soybean production will appear in the Aug. 10 crop report.

The corn crop, estimated at 3.2 billion bushels, compared with 3.4 billion bushels last year and the 1939-48 average of 2.9 billion. The indicated yield per acre of 38.2 bu. is .7 bu. below 1949 but 5.3 bu. above average.

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5 LA ROSAS NAMED TO MANAGEMENT POSITIONS

NEW YORK—Directors of V. La Rosa & Sons, Brooklyn, have announced the appointment of five members of the third generation of the La Rosa family to management positions of the macaroni manufacturing company.

The appointments were as follows: Vincent S. La Rosa, vice president and general manager of New England sales, in charge of the company's plant at Danielson, Conn.; Vincent P. La Rosa, vice president and general manager of the middle Atlantic sales district, in charge of the company's plant at Hatboro, Pa.; Vincent F. La Rosa, vice president and executive assistant to the president; Joseph S. La Rosa, assistant treasurer in charge of appropriations and fiscal policies; Philip P. La Rosa, assistant secretary in charge of production.

Stefano La Rosa, president of V. La Rosa & Sons, said, "This is the third generation of La Rosas to enter into our company. They will assume the ever-increasing responsibilities of management."

Western Canada Visible Grain Supply

Visible supply of grain in the western inspection division as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Fort William, Ont., July 8, 1950 (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Durum	Oats	Barl'y
Ft. William and Port Arthur	8,843	891	2,242	1,366
Vancouver-New Westminster	13,803	...	55	114
Churchill	1,817	...	...	...
Int. public and semi-public elevators	18	...	4	360
Totals	24,502	891	2,315	1,839
Year ago	18,154	499	3,877	...
Receipts during week ending July 8:				
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Ar.	2,161	238	1,204	584
Pacific seaboard	807	...	6	...
Churchill	418	...	...	...
Int. public and semi-public elevators	10	...	3	...
Totals	3,397	238	1,218	584
Shipments during week ending July 8:				
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Ar.—				
Lake	3,097	873	168	257
Rail	2	3	219	34
Milled or processed	...	...	3	28
Pacific seaboard—				
Ocean	344	...	...	...
Rail	29	...	35	12
Other terminals*	16	...	...	82
Totals	3,491	876	424	413
Total receipts for the crop year Aug. 1, 1949, to July 8, 1950:				
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Ar.	141,191	9,798	37,001	37,461
Pacific seaboard	47,892	...	1,833	904
Churchill	4,974	...	1	...
Other terminals*	890	14	402	1,975
Total shipments for the crop year Aug. 1, 1949, to July 8, 1950:				
Ft. Wm.-Pt. Ar.	144,810	8,344	38,927	38,892
Pacific seaboard	39,472	1	1,896	841
Churchill	1,528	...	8	...
Other terminals*	738	14	398	1,844

*All other terminals and semi-public terminals, western division.

United States Grain Stocks

Commercial stocks of grain in store and afloat at the principal markets of the U.S. at the close of the week ending July 8, 1950, and July 9, 1949, as reported to the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in bushels (000's omitted):

	American July 8, 1950	American July 9, 1949	Canadian in bond July 8, 1950	Canadian in bond July 9, 1949
Wheat	190,494	144,957	25	114
Corn	41,418	39,937	...	...
Oats	11,328	7,848	...	282
Rye	4,166	2,177	749	741
Barley	25,742	16,424	...	...
Flaxseed	19,429	18,025	...	...
Soybeans	8,471	3,888	...	...

Stocks of U.S. bonded grain in store and afloat in Canadian markets July 8 (figures for corresponding date of a year ago given in parentheses): wheat, 3,400,000 (none) bu.; corn, 4,013,000 (218,000); oats, 31,000 (82,000); barley, 3,428,000 (74,000); soybeans, 139,000 (none).

MILLFEED FUTURES

The following is a comparison of settling prices at Kansas City for July 8 and 15:

BRAN—	July 8	July 15
July	$44.75@ 48.75	$48.25@ 48.85
August	@*44.50	44.50@ 44.75
September	@*44.00	43.85@ 44.00
October	@*43.50	....@*44.00
November	41.85@ 45.50	....@*45.00
December	44.75@ 46.00	44.75@ 45.35
SHORTS—		
July	$53.50@ 54.55	$....@*58.55
August	@*55.00	51.00@ 52.75
September	49.50@ 53.00	50.00@ 51.50
October	48.50@ 50.50	49.25@ 50.50
November	45.00@ 49.50	48.75@ 50.00
December	47.50@ 49.50	49.25@ 49.50
Sales (tons)	1,320	1,320

*Sale.

Rye Flour Output

Following is the rye flour output reported to The Northwestern Miller by principal mills at Chicago, Minneapolis and outside points in the Northwest, in sacks, with comparative figures for the previous weeks:

	June 24	July 1	July 8	July 15
Five mills	21,528	26,472	25,518	*25,588

*Four mills.

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EXPORTS TO THAILAND

OTTAWA—The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce reports that Canada's exports to Thailand during 1949 continued to increase noticeably in comparison with the previous year. Canadian commodities to the value of $752,446 (Canadian) were imported by Thailand in 1949, compared with $545,638 in 1948. The principal items were flour, aluminum foil and milk products.

Flour Sales Summaries from Leading Markets

Prices reported in The Northwestern Miller's market reviews are for flour packed in 100-lb. cotton sacks unless otherwise specified. Mill list prices are quoted in the principal manufacturing centers and sales prices in the larger distributing centers. They represent average wholesale levels and do not take into account high or low extremes at which occasional individual sales may have been made. Except as noted, the price situation reported in these columns is that of the day preceding publication.

Southwest

Kansas City: A new spurt in flour buying was uncovered by mills in the Southwest early this week when a leading southwestern chain stepped into the market July 16 and purchased about six months' needs. The volume of business about duplicated this chain's six to seven months' flour buying spree July 4-5 in 1949. The big sale aroused interest from elsewhere in the trade, and one chain which participated in the buying action 10 days ago acquired additional supplies in this week's go-around. Other chains, including several important eastern bakers, inquired for prices, but much new business was prevented by the fact that higher wheat prices July 17 caused advance of 5@10¢ sack from the close July 15.

Not including the sales July 16, business averaged about 300% of a six-day capacity in this area, compared with 345% the preceding week and 140% a year ago. Export sales amounted to about 5% of this total.

Close to a 5½ million-sack total of flour sales was amassed by southwestern mills participating in the surge of bakery flour trading during a four-day period, July 7-11. About four million sacks of that amount were sold late July 7 and early July 8, another million was booked July 9-10 and a half million on Tuesday, July 11. By Wednesday sales had dipped to under the 300,000-mark.

The buying left the South and Southeast well-furnished for flour for the next 90 days. Two national grocers apparently were covered for July and August. Two southwestern chains bought up to four months' requirements. Several midwestern chains also participated in the flurry. Two important chain accounts remained on price-date-of-shipment, another had only scattered amounts purchased for the immediate 60-day period and a fourth was covered only for about 30 days.

In spite of the wave of buying there was still much bakery flour left to be sold even for August shipment. Considerable inquiry was present throughout the week, but during the last three days with the market higher and bakers' ideas mostly at week-old bases, very few trades were accomplished.

A burst of family flour business also was experienced during the week. National brands moved back up 10¢ sack, and this brought in some buyers.

Export trading was heightened by purchases of Italy and Norway during the week. Italy bought 9,000 tons of .5% ash, 10.5% protein straights for first half August shipment at a top of $4.92, Gulf, including payment of subsidy to mills. Norway bought several thousand tons of first clears, .7% ash, 11% protein, for August shipment at a basis figuring around $4.35 bulk, Gulf, including subsidy. They continued to inquire for September shipment.

Shipping directions at mills in the area ranged from only fair to very good. Operations were about unchanged from the preceding week at Kansas City, 65% of a six-day week capacity, compared with 62% in the previous week. Prices moved higher after the decline over the preceding week-end.

Quotations July 15, carlots, Kansas City: hard winter bakery short patent $5.20@5.30, standard 95% patent $5.10@5.20, straight $5.05@5.10; established brands of family flour $6@6.75, first clears $4.15@4.35, second clears $4@4.10, 1% ash clears or higher $3.85@4; soft wheat short patent $6.45@6.70, straight $5.10@5.20, cake flour $5.75@6.35.

Five mills report domestic business active, 10 fair, 6 quiet, three slow, one dull.

Salina: Flour business has been good the past week with prices advancing about 10¢ sack. Shipping directions are very good.

Texas: Total sales last week averaged 100% of capacity, somewhat less than the previous week. Running time continued generally at three or four days. Prices were about unchanged. Quotations July 15: family extra high patent $6.40@6.60, high patent $6.10@6.30, standard bakers unenriched $5.35@5.50, first clears unenriched $4.75@4.85, delivered TCP.

Hutchinson: Momentum of the previous week carried into last week, but interest tapered sharply and business was slow at the end. Early week bookings gave an overall volume of fairly satsifactory proportions. New business came mainly from small and medium-sized bakers. Larger chain bakers showed interest, but offers were out of line. Shipping directions were fair and operations ranged around 65%. Prices were slightly higher. Quotations, Kansas City basis: family patent $5.75@5.85, bakers patent $5.10@5.20.

Omaha: Family flour sales were noticeably up in this area last week following a flurry of bakery flour sales during the previous week. Stocks apparently were low as average commitments were for 60 to 90 days. Inquiry was reported improved. Production was 5½ days, and government interest in flour buying was more noticeable than in previous weeks. Family flour closed at $6.50.

Oklahoma City: Mills reported heavy sales last week. Sales ranged up to 800%, with the week's average 140%, compared with 80% the previous week and 90% a year ago. Family buyers took 70% of domestic bookings and bakers 30%. Operations averaged 76%, compared with 75% the previous week and 85% a year ago. Prices closed 10@20¢ higher. Quotations, delivered Oklahoma points, July 15: carlots, family short patent $5.90@6.75, standard patent $5.65@6.40; bakers unenriched short patent $5.57, standard patent $5.42@5.56, straight grade $5.37@5.51; truck lots 35¢ higher on all grades.

Wichita: Mills operated 4½ days at capacity last week. Domestic sales, divided about 80% to bakers and 20% to the family trade, averaged 215%, compared with 235% the preceding week and 100% a year ago. Export sales averaged less than 10% of capacity. Shipping directions ranged from fair to heavy. Prices July 14 were unchanged for immediate delivery; for deferred they were up 5¢ sack, compared with the preceding week.

Sales Under Wheat Agreement

1949-50

Importing countries	Guaranteed purch., bu.	United States* Wheat	United States* Flour	United States* Total	Australia†	Canada†	France†	Total
		Exporting countries—total sales, 1,000 bu.						
Austria	11,933	8,722	2,631	11,353				11,353
Belgium	29,208	3,114	17	3,131		9,111		18,242
Bolivia	2,724	494	388	970		792		1,762
Brazil	13,224		77	77		2		79
Ceylon	4,409				4,409			4,409
Costa Rica	1,192	33	443	476		466		942
Cuba	7,833	18	1,559	1,696		4,127		5,732
Denmark	1,837	381	413	3,274		232		1,006
Dom. Republic	733	5	112	117		582		709
Ecuador	1,246		875	873		406		1,281
Egypt	**6,616**				6,866	**1,042**		**7,908**
El Salvador	401	30	211	267		115		382
Germany	66,129	21,665		21,665				21,665
Greece	15,726	14,043	1,448	15,491				15,491
Guatemala	**287**		**297**	**297**		**121**		**418**
Haiti	**1,029**		**91**	**91**		**945**		**1,036**
India	**38,287**				38,274			**38,274**
Ireland	10,104	3,103	187	3,290		4,011		7,301
Israel	8,878	1,833	319	2,213	329	2,932		5,474
Italy	40,414	10,170	1,216	11,436				11,436
Lebanon	**2,388**		130	130		1		131
Liberia	37					4		4
Mexico	**8,186**	**8,837**		**8,837**		**349**		**9,186**
Netherlands	27,324	18,727	4,644	23,777	2,426	500	1,470	27,327
New Zealand	4,583				2,806			2,806
Nicaragua	**294**		**213**	**213**		**88**		**301**
Norway	7,716	2,872	2,076	6,049	612	1,053		7,716
Panama	875		123	123		335		458
Peru	3,812	4,378		4,379	317	59		4,755
Philippines	7,301		1,576	1,576	72	1,350		2,942
Portugal	5,144	3,992	426	4,818	55	274		5,147
Saudi Arabia	1,327	37	395	432	68	225		725
Sweden	**2,756**				**1,008**			**1,008**
Switzerland	**6,630**					**6,430**		**6,430**
U. of S. Africa	11,923				2,076	5,600		7,676
U. K.	177,088	14,224	3,277	17,401	20,948	134,764	1,437	175,350
Venezuela	**4,777**		**919**	**919**		**3,944**		**4,863**
Total	532,184	132,886	24,591	156,477	66,308	178,912	3,307	422,005
Guaranteed quantities (exporting countries)				231,858	66,798	292,103	3,344	525,104
Balance				77,381	490	25,194	37	103,099
Belgium	26,209	78		78				78

1950-51

Importing countries	Guaranteed purch., bu.	United States* Wheat	United States* Flour	United States* Total	Australia†	Canada†	France†	Total
Bolivia	2,748		25	25				25
Brazil	13,228						1,676	1,676
Costa Rica	1,192		4	4				4
Cuba	7,412		5	5		21		26
Dominican Rep.	736		7	7		18		25
Ecuador	1,246		9	9		93		102
Egypt	14,697				9,609			9,609
El Salvador	401		36	36				36
Guatemala	287		281	281		100		381
Haiti	1,029		1	1				1
India	28,287				11,500			11,500
Ireland	10,104				1,867			1,867
Italy	40,414	1,176		1,176				1,176
Netherlands	27,324	1,792	3	1,795				1,795
New Zealand	4,583				4,500			4,500
Nicaragua	294		4	4		58		62
Norway	7,716	93	10	103	1,120			1,223
Peru	3,812				616			616
Portugal	5,144		45	45	23			68
Saudi Arabia	1,327		21	21				21
U. of S. Africa	11,923					8,213		8,213
Sweden	2,718				858			858
U. K.	177,088		103	103	29,266	5		29,374
Venezuela	4,777		58	58				58
All other participating countries	110,661							
Total	530,841	3,137	614	3,741	59,360	8,508	1,676	73,290
Guaranteed quantities (exporting countries)				226,285	44,944	215,832	3,854	539,983
Balance				222,544	26,428	207,224	2,184	457,684

*Sales confirmed by CCC through July 11, 1950.
†Sales recorded by Wheat Council through July 7, 1950.

Northwest

Minneapolis: The volume of flour sales was stepped up moderately last week as buyers watched wheat prices creep up on the strength of war news from Korea. Inquiry generally is more active, and there are some indications that flour buyers may become interested in expanding their purchases if the present market trend continues. Reports of U.S. reverses in the fighting have led to speculation that the conflict may continue for longer than expected, and lurking in the background is the fear that the fighting might spread to other areas.

The government's July estimate of a spring wheat crop totaling 236 million bushels, while larger than the previous estimate, anticipates the smallest harvest in 10 years and lends an additional bullish note to the wheat market.

Family flour sales were limited as prices remained steady. Further upturns in the market, however, are expected to create some additional demand. Directions were fairly good on family flour.

While keen interest in price levels prevails, only a relatively small part of the inquiry has been translated

July 1 Crop Estimates of USDA

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the U.S. from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians and cooperating state agencies:

	Yield per acre			Total production (in 1,000s)			
			Indicated			Indicated	
Crop—	Average 1939-48	1949	July 1, 1950	Average 1939-48	1949	June 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
Corn, all, bu.	33.8	38.2	36.3	2,896,812	3,377,790	......	3,171,441
Wheat, all, bu.	17.0	14.8	15.4	1,051,312	1,146,463	944,514	954,144
Winter, bu.	17.5	16.3	16.7	734,821	901,669	719,156	728,446
All spring, bu.	15.7	11.5	13.8	273,491	244,794	*224,358	226,641
Durum, bu.	11.4	11.8	15.3	36,753	38,884	......	39,433
Other spring, bu.	15.9	11.6	14.0	236,738	205,911	......	195,499
Oats, bu.	32.8	32.5	32.3	1,274,474	1,322,834	*1,385,071	1,384,773
Barley, bu.	24.2	24.5	26.0	310,889	238,104	*275,034	264,734
Rye, bu.	11.6	12.9	11.8	31,114	18,697	21,116	21,891
Flaxseed, bu.	8.5	8.9	7.9	34,723	43,664	......	38,144

*Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

Grain Stocks on Farms July 1

	Average 1939-48		1949		1950	
Crop—	%‡	1,000 bu.	%‡	1,000 bu.	%‡	1,000 bu.
Corn for grain	27.1	684,278	33.8	1,115,183	34.3	1,059,448
Oats	18.7	247,142	18.1	279,001	14.4	190,311
Wheat (old crop)	10.3	97,449	6.1	67,172	6.8	81,840
Barley	†12.6	†48,195	13.8	39,208	13.1	31,305
Rye	†17.8	†10,106	13.2	3,313	10.8	1,871
Soybeans	14.2	19,249	4.3	9,162	3.1	6,831

‡Per cent of previous year's crop. †Short-time average. [illegible]

into sales. A good share of the buyers of spring wheat flour built up sizable contracts during the recent flurry of buying, and immediate needs for supplies are not pressing in most cases. Sales, therefore, consisted largely of scattered, relatively small lots.

Sales by spring wheat mills last week averaged 60.7% of six-day capacity, compared with 43.3% the previous week and 80% in the corresponding week a year ago. Shipments from mills averaged 67.2% up from the 64.6% reported the previous week.

Operations were stepped up last week, averaging 71% of capacity at Minneapolis and 61% for the entire Northwest. These figures compare, respectively, with 58% and 49% the previous week, and 55% and 61% a year ago.

Flour price quotations remained unchanged during the past week, with indications that the price basis had become more stabilized generally.

Quotations July 17: standard patent $5.80@6, short patent $6@6.20, high gluten $6.25@6.35, established brands of family flour, enriched $6.90, first clear $5.60@5.95, whole wheat $5.55@5.75.

Interior Northwest Mills: Sales were slow and on a hand-to-mouth basis, although some improvement in the family trade was reported. Shipping directions were fair to good. Production last week averaged 56% of capacity, compared with 45% the previous week and 64% a year ago.

Central West

Chicago: There was a slight softening in some prices last week, but on the whole they remained quite firm. Reports as to business were at variance, as many described demand as being very quiet, with sales confined to the usual one- and two-car lots. These buyers felt prices were above their ideas and kept purchases to cover requirements only. However, some buyers entered the market in a more substantial manner, as there were several sales of 5,000 to 10,000 sacks for delivery up to 120 days. Buying was not general, however. Clears are becoming tight, and most mills are holding prices on these firm. Shipping directions were fairly good.

Interest in family flour was quiet. A few small sales were made, but business was of small proportions. Deliveries were good.

Quotations July 15: spring top patent $5.85@6.10, standard patent $5.70@6, first clear $5.25@5.55, family flour $7.15, hard winter short patent $5.48@5.65, 95% patent $5.38@5.55, first clear $4.30@4.80, soft winter short patent $6@6.75, standard patent $4.95@6.30, first clear $4.95@5.40.

St. Louis: Local mills reported only moderate sales last week after making very heavy sales the previous week end. Buyers are apparently holding out for lower prices. Mills say they have not enjoyed the volume of business ordinarily expected at this time. Shipping instructions have been light.

Elsewhere in the central states there continues to be a broad interest in flour prices from both bakery and family trade, but it does not extend as far as making quantity bookings. Hard winter and spring wheat flours have been moving in better volume than soft wheat, but mills report that there is still a lag in buying from most parts of the country. Clears and low grades have held tight, with the demand being a little ahead of the supply most of the time. This is particularly true of the high ash types. Mill operations continue only fair.

Quotations St. Louis, July 15: family top soft patent $6, ordinary $5.25, top hard $6.65, ordinary $5.40; bakers soft winter short patent $5.90, cake $5.90, pastry $4.90, soft straights $5.05, clears $4.65; hard winter short patent $5.55, standard patent $5.40, clears $5.10; spring short patent $6.15, standard $5.95, clears $5.65, low protein clears $4.90.

Toledo: The new crop of soft wheat has started moving in Ohio, about 10 days to two weeks later than usual. And first deliveries at Toledo give promise of much better quality than last year. Cutting in the Toledo area was expected to get under way this week. Initial bids for new crop wheat at Toledo started at substantial discounts under the Chicago active future.

East

Buffalo: Flour prices remained within a narrow range last week in Buffalo. Sales activity, however, rose sharply with the Korean war developments. The trade bought southwestern flours in an excellent volume over the previous week-end.

Buyers, who have kept inventories at a minimum, are showing more interest in the present offerings. Most of them seem eager to replenish low stocks in the face of possible shortages.

Family flour sales have been lagging, but the trade anticipates a considerable volume. Operations continue good.

Quotations July 15, f.o.b. Buffalo: Spring family $7.35@7.40, high gluten $6.40@6.45, standard $6.05@6.10, first clear $5.40@5.45; hard winter standard $5.85@5.90, first clear $5.55@5.60; soft winter short patent $5.60@5.65, straight $5.40@5.45, first clear $4.70@4.75.

New York: Activity in southwestern flours generated at the close of the previous week, continued for a day or two last week and then fell off. Medium and small bakers participated in the purchasing for July, August and some 120-day shipment, but the units were not large and the total was smaller here than in other sections of the country and did not reflect a war scare. Buyers expressed the belief that the pressure of new wheat is likely to bring price reactions, and also that in a continued emergency, ceilings will be imposed. Therefore, they continued to resist advances. Also, a slump in baked goods consumption in the metropolitan area was noted.

Spring wheat takings were light, and clears from the Northwest were extremely firm and scarce. New crop soft winters from Pennsylvania have begun to trickle in, but the rains have prevented harvesting and new wheat shipments in abundance are not expected until about Aug. 1. The lower prices on new flour brought in some of the business that has awaited these offerings, and heavy buying was expected to follow mills' entry into the market in volume. Prices were about 10¢ higher.

Quotations July 15: spring high glutens $6.55@6.80, standard patents $6.20@6.45, clears $5.80@6; hard winter short patents $5.90@6.17; high ratio soft winters $5.75@6.95, straights $4.85@5.65.

Philadelphia: With developments in the Far East tending to accentuate the uncertainty already prevalent among flour buyers, few bakers in this area are willing to contract for any more of the commodity than is required to fulfill immediate production schedules. They note that prices are displaying a firm undertone despite the revived strength in millfeed, and many continue to entertain hopes that a downward trend will develop before long. A comparison between last week's quotations and those of the previous week shows the general list holding unchanged, except for spring first clear, which negotiated a 10¢ sack advance.

Among things being mentioned as possible contributions to a weakening of the price structure are an early settlement of the Korean conflict and a growing pressure of new crop wheat moving to market. It was noted that the U.S. Department of Agriculture has estimated that the harvest, while below that of a year ago, will be ample for all needs.

Mill representatives and jobbers expect that the greater caution will generate more hand-to-mouth buying. Numerous bakeries are reaching a point where supplies are below levels considered as a comfortable working margin. Other factors tending to inflict restraint upon trade include the spread prevailing between spring and hard winter grades and the unwillingness of mills to accept orders for deferred delivery at present prices. It is reported that some establishments are taking modest amounts of soft flour of nearby wheat origin, however. One mill spokesman said his customers had just about got around to the point where they would buy when the market suddenly strengthened, so he feels he lost an important piece of business because of the war scare.

Hot weather and vacation influences have put a further damper upon demand for baked goods in metropolitan areas, but bakeries in resort areas are reaping the benefit of at least part of the volume their city counterparts are losing.

Export business remains quiet, chiefly because of the unwillingness to pay mill postings. The only flour to leave the local port last week was another shipment of 500 sacks to Havana.

Quotations July 15: spring family $7.40@7.65, high gluten $6.60@6.70, short patent $6.30@6.40, standard patent $6.20@6.30, first clear $5.95@6.10; hard winter short patent $5.85@5.95, standard patent $5.75@5.85, soft winter standard $4.90@5.20.

Boston: Price movements in the Boston flour market were quite limited last week. Springs were unchanged with the exception of first clears, which were up 5¢. Hard winters were 5@10¢ lower. Soft wheat flours were generally unchanged outside of a widening of some existing price ranges. The outstanding change was a sharp break in high ratio on the inside of 55¢, and that grade of flour is now quoted in a range of $1.20. Offerings of new crop Pennsylvania soft wheat flour were reported to have influenced the wide price range.

Trading as a whole was comparatively light with little or no interest apparent in springs. Hard winters had a more active inquiry, but most of the sales were reported to be of the minimum wholesale variety. There appears to be a good deal of confidence in further price reductions of this grade despite the unfavorable news in the Korean situation. Soft wheat flour activity was stepped up somewhat, particularly on the cheaper offerings of high ratio. Some buyers reported that mill agents were inclined to be cautious about extensive commitments and were holding offerings to a near or prompt shipment basis.

Quotations July 15: spring short

Subsidy Rates Under Wheat Agreement

(In cents per bushel)

	West Coast	East Coast	Gulf*	Gulf†	Gulf‡
July 11—					
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 12—					
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 13—					
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 14—					
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 15—					
[illegible]					
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

**1950 wheat or flour from California ports, [illegible]

[illegible]

*Gulf to all of Europe, Mediterranean, Middle East, all of Africa and adjacent islands.

†Gulf to Far East and adjacent areas.

‡Gulf to Latin America, West Indies and Mexico.

patents $6.42@6.57, standards $6.22@6.37, high gluten $6.57@6.72, first clears $5.82@5.97; hard winter short patents $5.92@6.02, standards $5.72@5.87; Pacific soft wheat flour $6.27@6.52, eastern soft winter straights $5.32@5.67, high ratio $5.77@6.97, family $7.44@7.47.

Pittsburgh: Hard winter patents had an unusually large sale last week. Extensive buying, which started the previous week-end, continued until the middle of last week. Some mills made price concessions. War news heightened the sales. Soft wheat flour sales also were brisk. Commitments for both hard winter and soft wheat flours extended up to nine months.

Family flour sales are good but did not share in the enlarged sales program. Clears are still scarce in best grades. Wholesale bread prices were raised by the chains, but no move for increased bread prices has yet been made by the retail bakers or wholesalers here. Sales of spring wheat patents were small all week as buyers preferred prices of Kansas hard winters.

Quotations July 15: hard winter bakers standard patent $5.55@5.65, medium patent $5.60@5.75, short patent $5.70@5.95; spring standard patent $6.11@6.50, medium patent $6.21@6.60, short patent $6.26@6.70, clears $5.58@6.20; high gluten $6.40@6.85; family flour, advertised brands $7.36@7.95, other brands $6.50@7.10; pastry and cake flours $5.25@6.80, Pacific Coast pastry flour $6.38.

South

New Orleans: Activity in flour sales prevailed during the early part of last week. However, towards the latter part of the week, business dropped off. Sales were rather general, but quantities were not large. All types of flour were included in the buying, with northern springs to a much lesser degree, apparently because of the price differential over hard winters.

All types of trade showed interest with bakers and jobbers being especially active. Cracker and cookie bakers were purchasing for more extended shipping periods than for some time previous, although the quantities did not represent their full requirements for the periods covered. This was also true of cake bakers to a lesser extent since cake business is still slow.

There was a slight increase in shipping directions, and amounts were in line with this season of the year. Stocks on hand are higher. Export business is still rather quiet. Italy was the heaviest purchaser, with Norway acquiring sizable amounts.

Quotations July 15, packed in 100-lb. papers: hard winter bakery short patent $5.40@5.55, standard $5.20@5.35, first clear $4.75@4.95; spring wheat bakery short patent $6.30@6.50, standard $6.10@6.20, first clear $5.55@5.85, high gluten $6.40@6.55; soft wheat short patent $5.65@5.95, straight $5.15@5.40, first clear $4.30@4.60, high ratio cake $5.95@6.30; Pacific Coast cake $6.75@6.90, pastry $6.10@6.25. Shipments by barge from Minneapolis approximately 20¢ sack less.

Pacific Coast

Seattle: Substantial Philippine business, said to be 1 million 50-lb. sacks, was placed on the Pacific Coast last week. It was split about evenly between Canadian and American mills. Stocks on hand in mill warehouses were sufficient for the most part to take care of this business, which had been anticipated for several weeks. The net effect will probably be to assure space to store additional flour rather than to make possible any long range plans for increased milling activity. Further orders for Pacific Coast delivery against military and PMA needs are anticipated, however.

Portland: Mills have received substantial bookings of flour from the Philippines. Philippine buyers were trying to get under the wire on the old subsidy rates, and question of financing was the big hurdle. The deal was finally worked out, and mills received large bookings.

Domestic trade has shown some improvement with buyers more inclined to take hold now that the loan value on wheat is known. Mills are getting into new crop bookings on a larger scale.

Quotations: high gluten $6.53, all Montana $6.42, fancy hard wheat clears $6.31, bluestem bakers $6.19, cake $6.90, pastry $6.05, whole wheat 100% $5.95, graham $5.75, cracked wheat $5.75.

Canada

Toronto-Montreal: Bookings are at a standstill as the new crop year approaches. Buyers are waiting to learn what the price basis is to be. No bookings by U.K. past July 31 have yet been announced. The domestic market remains upset by price cutting. Quotations July 15: top patent springs for use in Canada $11.15 bbl., seconds $10.65, bakers $10.55, all less cash discounts, in 98's cotton, mixed cars with 10¢ added for cartage where used; for export to U.K., government regulation flour $13.85 per 280 lb. to end of July, Montreal.

There is little demand for winter wheat flour because of price resistance. Quotations July 15: $9.50@10.50 bbl., f.o.b. Montreal.

New crop winter wheat is starting to move. A few lots have been sold for export at $1.58@1.60 bu., f.o.b. shipping point. No domestic figure has been quoted yet.

Vancouver: Canadian flour exporters working through this port were reported to have obtained a substantial proportion of the big flour order placed by the Philippine government. The business was estimated at 1 million 50-lb. sacks and Canadian mills were reported to have secured about half the order.

This order is the culmination of Philippine efforts to build up diminishing stocks. Shipment slated for July. This business, independent of the regular trade, was arranged through letters of credit set up in Manila. This order is a substantial one for both Canadian and American mills, which have been finding very limited outlets during the past few months. There is, however, some concern that the big government order may affect the size of the August quota set by Manila.

Decision to place the business at this time is understood to have been speeded up by increased fighting in Korea and the possibility of further outbreaks in the Far East. This is also reflected in reports of some new buying by Hong Kong, which has been very quiet for some time.

While the Philippine government made this large purchase, there is still considerable unrest among exporters, concerning the methods adopted by Manila authorities in issuing import licenses for flour. Cables from there indicate that some of the old established import houses

SUMMARY OF FLOUR QUOTATIONS

Week-end flour quotations, in sacks of 100 lb. (Canadian quotations in barrels of 196 lb.) All quotations on basis of carload lots, prompt delivery:

	Chicago	Mpls.	Kans. City	St. Louis	Buffalo
Spring family	$...@7.15	$...@6.90	$...@...	$...@...	$7.33@7.48
Spring top patent	5.85@6.10	...@...	...@...	...@...	...@...
Spring high gluten	...@...	6.25@6.35	...@...	...@...	6.49@6.65
Spring short	...@...	6.09@6.20	...@...	...@6.16	...@...
Spring standard	5.70@6.00	5.99@6.08	...@...	...@5.95	6.05@6.12
Spring first clear	5.20@5.55	5.60@5.90	...@...	...@5.82	5.69@5.85
Hard winter family	...@...	...@...	6.00@6.75	...@6.62	...@...
Hard winter short	5.48@5.65	...@...	5.20@5.30	...@5.55	...@...
Hard winter standard	5.28@5.55	...@...	5.10@5.20	...@5.40	5.82@5.95
Hard winter first clear	4.50@4.95	...@...	4.15@4.55	...@5.14	5.52@5.69
Soft winter family	...@...	...@...	...@...	...@6.10	...@...
Soft winter short patent	6.09@6.71	...@...	5.65@6.70	...@5.92	5.65@5.85
Soft winter standard	4.96@6.30	...@...	...@...	...@...	...@...
Soft winter straight	...@...	...@...	5.14@5.26	...@5.45	5.29@5.45
Soft winter first clear	4.95@5.40	...@...	...@...	...@4.02	4.79@4.75
Rye flour, white	4.53@4.64	4.39@4.55	...@...	...@4.90	5.12@5.24
Rye flour, dark	3.67@3.71	3.65@3.71	...@...	...@4.11	4.40@4.45
Semolina, standard	5.82@5.94	...@5.85	...@...	...@6.46	...@6.31

	New York	Phila.	Boston	Pittsburgh	Atlanta
Spring family	$...@...	$7.40@7.83	$...@...	$7.36@7.95	$...@...
Spring high gluten	6.53@6.83	6.60@6.79	6.57@6.72	6.40@6.85	...@...
Spring short	...@...	6.34@6.49	6.42@6.57	6.26@6.70	...@...
Spring standard	6.29@6.41	6.24@6.39	6.22@6.37	6.11@6.50	...@...
Spring first clear	5.60@5.90	5.91@6.10	5.82@5.97	5.58@6.20	...@...
Hard winter short	5.90@6.17	5.84@5.94	5.92@6.02	5.70@5.95	...@...
Hard winter standard	...@...	5.73@5.83	5.72@5.87	5.55@5.65	...@...
Soft winter family	...@...	...@...	7.44@7.47	...@...	...@...
Soft winter straight	4.85@5.65	...@...	5.32@5.67	...@...	...@...
Soft winter standard	...@...	4.90@5.70	...@...	...@...	...@...
Rye flour, white	4.75@4.90	4.88@5.00	...@...	4.85@4.90	...@...
Rye flour, dark	...@...	...@...	...@...	4.10@4.25	...@...
Semolina, standard	6.34@6.51	...@...	...@...	...@6.41	...@...

	Seattle	Los Angeles
Family patent	$...@...	$...@...
Bluestem	...@...	...@...
Bakery grades	...@...	...@...
Pastry	...@...	...@...

	Toronto	**Winnipeg
Spring top patent	$...@11.15	$11.30@11.40
Spring second patent	...@10.65	10.70@10.90
Spring first clear	...@8.55	...@...
Spring exports§	...@13.85	...@...
Ontario soft winters	9.50@10.50	...@...

**In cottons, Fort William basis. §280-lb. cottons.

GRAIN FUTURES—CLOSING PRICES

Closing grain futures quotations in leading markets, in cents per bushel:

	WHEAT										Flaxs'd
	Minneapolis			Chicago				Kansas City			Mpls.
	July	Sept.	Dec.	July	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	July	Sept.	Dec.	Oct.
July 10	234¼	231⅛	229	221⅝	224¼	227⅛	228¼	219⅝	222⅞	223⅝	338
July 11	235⅝	232⅛	230⅛	223⅛	226⅛	228⅞	230⅛	221⅝	224⅝	225⅝	336
July 12	236⅝	233⅛	230⅝	223¼	226⅛	228⅛	229⅝	221⅝	224⅛	225⅝	335
July 13	236⅝	232⅝	230⅛	223¼	225⅞	228⅝	229⅝	221⅛	226	224⅝	336
July 14	235	230⅝	228⅝	221⅛	223	226⅛	221⅛	220⅛	223⅛	223⅝	336
July 15	236¼	233⅛	229⅝	221⅝	224	227⅛	228⅛	220⅝	222⅝	223⅝	340

	CORN		RYE						OATS			
	Chicago		Chicago		Winnipeg		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	July	Sept.	July	Sept.	July	Oct.	July	Sept.	July	Sept.	July	Sept.
July 10	154⅝	150⅛	138⅝	142	151⅛	147⅝	138⅝	140⅛	82⅛	76⅝	77	70⅝
July 11	156	150⅛	139	142⅝	153⅛	150	141⅛	141⅝	80⅛	78⅛	76⅝	70⅛
July 12	155⅝	151	140⅛	143⅛	152⅛	149⅝	140⅝	141⅝	79⅛	75⅝	74⅛	69⅝
July 13	155	151⅛	140½	143½	151	148⅝	143	141⅝	81	76⅝	75¼	70⅛
July 14	153	149⅝	139	141⅛	148½	146¼	141	138⅝	79⅝	74⅝	73⅛	69¼
July 15	153⅝	150⅛	139	141⅝	149⅝	148	141	138⅝	79⅝	75⅛	74⅝	69⅝

SUMMARY OF MILLFEED QUOTATIONS

Week-end millfeed quotations, summarized from the market reviews, are based on carload lots, prompt delivery, per ton, packed in 100-lb. sacks, f.o.b. at indicated points:

	Chicago	Minneapolis	Kansas City	St. Louis	Ft. Worth
Spring bran	$57.50@58.00	$...@54.50	$...@...	$...@...	$...@...
Hard winter bran	...@...	...@...	52.75@53.75	...@...	...@...
Soft winter bran	...@...	...@...	...@...	56.25@56.75	59.50@60.00
Standard midds.*	...@67.50	...@64.50	...@...	...@...	...@...
Flour midds.†	...@69.50	...@66.00	62.00@63.50	64.50@65.00	69.00@70.00
Red dog	70.00@70.50	...@67.00	...@...	...@...	...@...

	Buffalo	Philadelphia	Boston	Pittsburgh	Atlanta
Spring bran	$59.00@59.50	$...@66.00	$64.50@67.00	$65.50@67.10	$...@...
Standard midds.*	68.50@69.00	...@74.00	76.00@77.00	73.75@76.60	...@...
Flour midds.†	71.00@71.50	...@...	...@...	76.00@76.10	...@...
Red dog	72.00@72.50	...@76.00	78.50@79.00	79.10@80.10	...@...

	Spring bran	Shorts	Middlings
Toronto	$...@63.00	$...@70.00	$...@74.00
‡Winnipeg	...@55.00	...@56.00	...@...

*Brown shorts. †Gray shorts. ‡Fort William basis.

UNITED STATES VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY

Visible supply of grain in the U.S. as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade in bushels (000's omitted) on July 8, and the corresponding date of a year ago:

	Wheat		Corn		Oats		Rye		Barley	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Baltimore	3,290	2,777	625	2,066	100	523	148	547	143	347
Boston	875	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..
Buffalo	11,687	3,049	3,215	921	1,347	1,429	99	14	2,295	1,166
Afloat	..	895	..	268	..	..	..	..	..	302
Chicago	3,106	7,494	9,515	1,694	1,851	416	3,145	1,463	218	186
Duluth	14,945	12,967	919	387	3,115	694	266	243	8,028	4,124
Enid	30,242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ft. Worth	10,916	9,073	120	176	400	166	18	71	24	19
Galveston	2,430	3,223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hutchinson	14,369	11,306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indianapolis	1,017	641	924	904	20	74	5	32	..	..
Kansas City	29,507	31,299	3,195	175	48	28	77	40	39	27
Milwaukee	263	1,242	3,195	..	14	16	..	..	1,682	1,128
Minneapolis	6,559	6,799	6,909	143	3,900	2,221	184	579	4,918	3,772
New Orleans	643	1,034	228	154	..	2	..	..	..	..
New York	1,969	219	518	646	12	248	..	..	..	..
Afloat	1,539	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Omaha	10,318	12,670	7,595	483	21	97	11	26	80	29
Peoria	196	543	948	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	647	487	359	975	26	164	3	33	39	175
Sioux City	1,605	981	847	242	18	106	1	3	28	45
St. Joseph	4,124	2,987	1,158	328	71	108	..	..	45	11
St. Louis	5,862	5,265	1,276	138	37	164	4	12	12	11
Wichita	12,335	4,296	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
Lakes	277	1,026	..	287	..	..	..	..	..	297
Canals	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	171,550	126,922	38,450	8,867	10,180	6,290	3,961	3,103	17,635	11,695

WANT ADS

Advertisements in this department are 10c per word; minimum charge, $1. Add 20c per insertion for forwarding of replies if heard to office of publication. (Count six words for signature.) Situation Wanted advertisements will be accepted for 5c per word, $1 minimum. Add 10c per insertion for boxed replies. Display Want Ads $6 per inch per insertion. All Want Ads cash with order.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—MILLER CAPABLE OF TAKING charge of shift in flour mill. Address 248, The Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

WANTED — SUPERINTENDENT AND head miller for 700 cwt. hard wheat bakery and family mill, prefer middle age man with A-1 technical and practical milling experience. Good opportunity for right man. Give references, experience and full details first letter. Address 233, The Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER SALESwoman, flour brokerage office, old established business, excellent opportunity, guaranteed salary and commission. Must have experience in flour and feed sales. Give full information and where employed last five years. Box No. 614, The Northwestern Miller, 612 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED TO BUY — RICHARDSON scales, bag closing machines and other good mill, feed and elevator equipment. J. B. Hogan, 1612 E. High, Jefferson City, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—100-SACK FLOUR MILL, 70,000 bu. Elevator and outside tank storage, 45,000 bu. Machinery in good condition, includes corn mill and feed cutter mill. Offered at $3,500. Mingus Flour Mills, Mingus, Texas.

HANOVER MILLING COMPANY FOR SALE

Location: Hanover, Minn. Complete with feed mill, warehouses, garages, 15,000-bu. storage, dam, water rights, 1940 Ford pick up, up to $5,000 inventory included in price, and well built 3 bedroom dwelling. Good going business. Contact L. F. Fender, Hanover, Minn.

For Sale—Modern Flour Mill 500 Bbl. Capacity

On Saturday, July 29, 1950, at 1 o'clock p.m. there will be a public auction of the Shenandoah Flour Mills, Inc., on the mill premises in Shenandoah, Va. This mill is modern and up to date in all respects with a 24-hour production capacity of 500 barrels of flour. Building approximately 50x110 ft., with seven tile wheat bins or elevators having a total capacity of 65,000 bushels. Necessary machinery and equipment in mill for immediate operation.

For further information contact Floyd W. Eppard or J. L. Foltz, at Shenandoah, Virginia.

are being frozen out with new Filipino connections taking their place.

Canadian mills are keeping a close watch on the Singapore situation in the hope of getting some flour business, but little is expected until the government turns back imports into private channels again sometime this summer.

Discussion is still taking place regarding complaints against Canadian flour shipped some time ago to Colombo, Ceylon. Representatives of the baking trade there criticized the purchases as being unsuitable for baking and called for a switch to Australian flour. Canadian mills replied that the flour, produced from No. 5 wheat, was specifically ordered by the Ceylon government and it was far below the normal good grade of flour moved from Canada. Cables from Colombo during the week indicated that future purchases would involve only high grade flour, but there is fear that Canada may get the short end of any new business.

Figures just issued by the National Harbors Board here show April exports of flour at 169,751 bbl., compared with only 78,280 bbl. in the same month a year ago. May clearances were listed at 251,961 bbl., against 143,306 bbl. in May last year.

Domestic flour sales continue along quiet lines. Mills are indicating no change in prices pending the announcement of the new Canadian wheat policy. Cash car quotations for hard wheat grinds: first patents in 98's cottons $11.20; bakers patents $9.85 in paper bags and $10.25 in cottons; western cake and pastry flour to the trade $10.90@11.65.

Winnipeg: Less than 100,000 bbl. Canadian flour were worked for export last week. The total was made up of small lots for a number of destinations. Less than 12,000 bbl. were listed as Class 2 sales. Domestic trade in flour was moderate and mills were not operating to capacity.

Quotations July 15: top patent springs for delivery between Fort William and the British Columbia boundary $11.20@11.40 cottons; second patents $10.70@10.90, second patents to bakers $10.20@10.40.

Millfeed

Kansas City: Tightness in the immediate supply picture kept cash millfeed strong at Kansas City in spite of round lot sales of flour made by southwestern mills during the last 10 days. The spot market is down slightly from late last week, but firmness is still present due to the lack of offerings. Quotations July 17: bran $52.75@53.75, shorts $63@63.50.

Wichita: Millfeed demand continued heavy last week, with offerings insufficient. Quotations, basis Kansas City, July 15: bran $52.50@54.50, shorts $62.50@64.50.

Fort Worth: Quotations July 15: bran $59.50@60, gray shorts $69@70, delivered TCP, about $2.50 higher on bran and $4 up on shorts, compared with the week previous. Demand was still very good but slightly less active. Offerings were somewhat more plentiful.

Oklahoma City: Prices went up sharply last week and closed $5.60 higher on bran and $7 higher on shorts. Quotations, straight cars: bran $56.50@57.50, mill run $61.50@62.50, shorts $66.50@67.50; mixed or pool cars $1 higher on all classes.

Hutchinson: Increased resistance developed to rising millfeed prices, but mills found ready outlets for all offerings last week. Demand showed signs of waning toward the end of the week. Quotations, Kansas City basis: bran $54@54.50, gray shorts $64@64.50.

Salina: Demand is exceptionally good with bran $5.50 ton higher and shorts $1 ton higher. Supplies are very scarce. Quotations, basis Kansas City: bran $53.30@54, gray shorts $63.50@64.

Minneapolis: After a minor slump toward the end of last week, millfeeds rebounded this week and showed advances of $2 ton over the previous week. Demand continues good, with supplies fairly tight. Quotations July 17: bran $54.50, standard midds. $64.50, flour midds. $66, red dog $67.

Duluth: Demand was fair to good last week, the trend was higher and supplies were adequate; pure bran $56, standard bran $55, standard midds. $65, flour midds. $67, mixed feeds $66, red dog $67.50.

Chicago: Bran $57.50@58, standard midds. $67.50, flour midds. $69.50, red dog $70@70.50; demand moderate, supplies tight.

Toledo: Millfeed was strong and in good demand last week at advancing prices of $60 for bran and $66.50 for flour midds., in sacks, f.o.b. mill.

St. Louis: Millfeed demand was good last week, with supplies limited due to light running by mills. Bran $56.25@56.75, shorts $64.50@65, St. Louis.

Buffalo: Millfeed continued its price rise last week, with good demand and scarce supplies. Increases of $2@4 were noted. The trade is more cautious, but nearby supplies are sold readily. Production is good. Quotations July 15, f.o.b. Buffalo: bran $59@59.50, standard midds. $68.50@69, flour midds. $71@71.50, red dog $72@72.50.

Philadelphia: Millfeed prices are again displaying an upward tendency in this market. Observers say this is partially attributable to recent purchases of additional bran by the government for grasshopper bait. The latest advance has had the effect of cooling buying interest. However, supplies are reported only moderate. The July 15 quotation on standard bran was up $6 from the previous week to $66, standard midds. rose $3 to $74, and a $1 addition lifted red dog to $78.

Boston: Millfeed quotations were higher in the Boston market last week. Spring bran was $3.50 higher, while middlings advanced a similar amount. Mixed feeds improved $2, and red dog pushed up $3. Trading slumped somewhat on the higher quotations and most of the activity was held to small fill-in lots for immediate delivery. Dealers reported that there was no interest in forward commitments and that there was considerable "shopping" for job-lots. Quotations July 15: spring bran $66.50@67, middlings $76@77, mixed feeds $70@71, red dog $78.50@79.

New Orleans: Exceptional strength has developed in millfeed prices, particularly bran and shorts, with a resultant curtailment of purchases. Shorts are maintaining a slightly steadier level, although offerings are on the light side. Middlings are enjoying a slightly stronger upturn. Mixers and jobbers are limiting purchases to replacement and balance of July, and mills are not anxious to sell for August delivery. Bran $64@64.50, shorts $74@74.50.

Seattle: The market was steady last week. There was some buying by California interests, while local buyers for the most part sat on the sidelines, awaiting developments in new crop grains. The market moved up from $54, delivered common transit points, to $55. Sellers said demand is more than sufficient to keep up with supplies.

Ogden: Millfeed prices were unchanged last week, with trade steady and demand and supply about equal. Mills continue to work 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and plants are booked well into August. Quotations: red bran and mill run $56, middlings $59; to Denver: red bran and mill run $63, middlings $66; to California: red bran and mill run $63.50, middlings $66.50, f.o.b. San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Portland: Mill run $53, middlings $59 ton.

Toronto-Montreal: There is increased demand for middlings and shorts, but bran is in surplus supply. Quotations July 15: bran $63, shorts $70, middlings $74, net cash terms, bags included, mixed or straight cars, Toronto-Montreal.

Winnipeg: Demand is strong for the moderate output of all types of millfeeds, chiefly for shipment to eastern Canada. Some small lots from Alberta mills are moving into British Columbia. Sales in the three prairie provinces continue light. Quotations: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta bran $55, shorts $56; small lots ex-country elevators and warehouses $3 extra.

Vancouver: Domestic demand continues seasonally slow. "Newcastle" disease has inroads on poultry flocks, with the loss around 30%, thereby cutting demand for millfeed. Prices are holding unchanged. Cash car quotations: bran $58.55@59.55, shorts $66.55@68.55, middlings $68.55@69.55.

Rye

Minneapolis: Buying remains limited, with mixed car sales predominating. Quotations July 17: pure white patents $4.20@4.50, medium rye $4.05@4.35, dark rye $3.50@3.80.

Buffalo: Prices rose another 5¢ last week. Buyers, in the face of war developments, are more inclined to replenish supplies. Sales activity has increased, and production is adequate to cover demand. Quotations July 15, f.o.b. Buffalo: white $5.15@5.30, dark $4.40@4.45, medium $4.95@5.

Portland: White rye $5.95, pure dark $5.05.

New York: Scattered purchases of rye flour were reported last week. Pure white patents July 15: $4.75@4.90.

Chicago: Rye flour business was not active last week, but a fair number of single car sales were made. Directions were fair. White patent rye $4.35@4.40, medium $4.10@4.20, dark $3.40@3.75.

Philadelphia: Mill representatives say the protracted dullness in demand for dark flour indicates that at least some revival in demand is in the offing. At present, however, there is no sign of it, and bakers are discouraged over an increase in price. The July 15 quotation on rye white of $4.90@5 was 10¢ sack higher than that of the previous week.

St. Louis: New sales as well as shipping directions continue good. Pure white $4.90, medium $4.70, dark $4.15, rye meal $4.40.

Oatmeal

Toronto-Montreal: These products are moving slowly due to warmer weather. Quotations July 15: rolled oats in 80-lb. cottons $6, oatmeal in 98-lb. cottons $7.20, f.o.b. Toronto-Montreal.

Winnipeg: Trade in rolled oats and oatmeal is seasonal, with sales for export and domestic account a small lot proposition. Stocks are moderate. Quotations July 15: rolled oats in 80-lb. sacks $6 in the three prairie provinces; oatmeal in 98-lb. sacks $7.20.

Minneapolis: Bulk rolled oats were quoted at $5.68 July 17; 20-oz. packages $3.10, 48-oz. packages $3.35.

World Wheat, Rye Outlook Favorable

WASHINGTON—Production prospects for wheat and rye are generally favorable for Europe and parts of Asia for which reports are available, the U.S. Department of Agriculture points out in a recent summary of foreign crops and markets.

The outlook for North America, however, is for a smaller harvest, principally because of reduced acreage, USDA adds. Total production in Africa also seems likely to fall below the large 1949 harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops are now being seeded under generally favorable conditions in the principal producing countries.

The outlook for the 1950 wheat crop in North America is somewhat less favorable than production for any recent year. The total wheat outturn in the U.S. was forecast at 944 million bushels as of June 1, compared with crops of over 1 billion bushels for each of the past six years.

The outlook for Canada is more uncertain than for the U.S., since about 95% of Canada's wheat acreage is spring sown and seeding was unusually late this year. No official estimate of the acreage is scheduled for release until July 20, but a private estimate places the spring acreage at about 1 million acres less than the 26.7 million acres for 1949.

Bread grain prospects in western Europe are generally favorable and better than at this time last year. About 95% of the bread grain acreage is fall sown, and the unusually mild winter brought the crop through with relatively little winter kill. The acreage is slightly larger than last year, but is still below the prewar average. The outlook is better for wheat than for rye. Present prospects point to a wheat production for the area about 5% larger than in 1949 but rye 5% less than a year ago.

Larger crops forecast for Spain, France, Italy, the U.K. and western Germany together account for 90% of the expected increase. The outturn in Spain is privately forecast at about 125 million bushels, an increase of 15 million bushels over the 1949 crop.

Little definite information is available concerning grain crops in eastern Europe. Weather conditions have been generally favorable, however, and good outturns seem indicated. Early spring in the European part of the U.S.S.R. favored sowings, and wheat acreage was increased.

Better crops than in 1949 are forecast for Turkey, India and Iran. In French North Africa, conditions are varied with a favorable outlook in Tunisia and less favorable in Algeria and French Morocco. The crop in Tunisia is expected to cover domestic consumption needs with a substantial balance for export. Per acre yields in Algeria are expected to be high, but wheat acreage shows a decline from the 1949 acreage.

A good increase is expected in Argentina as a result of the government's encouragement to growers to increase acreage. Some delay in seeding occurred in Australia because of prolonged dry weather.

EGYPT'S REQUIREMENTS OF WHEAT, CORN LISTED

LONDON—Egypt's 1949-50 wheat-import requirements, in grain equivalent, total 402,864 metric tons, of which 212,864 tons are under the International Wheat Agreement quota and 190,000 tons are outside the quota.

The USSR will supply 100,000 tons of the 190,000 tons to be imported outside the quota. In the deal with the USSR, announced March 17, 1950, Egypt agreed to a rate of £31.5 per metric ton c.i.f. Alexandria for the wheat, delivery made in March, April and May. In return the USSR is to receive 9,000 tons of Ashmuni cotton and about 1,000 tons of long-staple cotton purchased on the Alexandria market.

France will supply 40,000 tons of wheat (outside the International Wheat Agreement quota) for which Egypt agreed to pay about £25 per ton f.o.b. Marseille.

Yugoslavia claims it is unable to supply more than 60,000 of the 100,000 tons of white corn it promised to sell to Egypt. Egypt is now actively seeking other sources where the remainder of its requirements for white corn, estimated at more than 100,000 tons, can be obtained.

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I'M not among those pessimists who feel that the Korean disturbance means a world war, but these events have made a difference in everybody's thinking. Not many people owning basic commodities are going to sell them out cheaply in face of a war threat. That applies to the wheat farmer just about double, because Uncle Sam will guarantee him a loan above recent market prices. So maybe flour jobbers ought to adjust their thinking, too, and cover their requirements farther in advance than they had planned. And you can buy nothing better than DOBRY'S BEST and BEST of the WEST. I'll guarantee you that.

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BROR UNGE, Foreign Department Manager, was export manager for prominent flour mills for over 10 years. He is thoroughly familiar with the viewpoints of mills and buyers, and knows the quality of flour required by different markets.

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USDA Mission Seeks to Improve World Agriculture

WASHINGTON—Opportunities to help speed agricultural development exist in many parts of the world and a number of countries are looking forward to technical cooperation from the U.S., according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. However, vast differences between western and eastern agriculture are present and must be recognized if American technicians are to work successfully with their foreign colleagues. These are highlight observations of a three-man USDA mission whose members have just returned from a three-month trip through a number of Eastern Hemisphere countries.

The three agricultural men are Dr. Ross E. Moore, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, head of the mission, Dr. Albert H. Moseman, Agricultural Research Administration, and Paul V. Kepner, Extension Service.

Countries visited included Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand and the Philippine Islands. The three men discussed agricultural conditions and policies with government officials of host countries and considered opportunities for technical cooperation in agriculture with the U.S.

Good Research Work Seen

Dr. Moseman reported that he was favorably impressed by the number of well-qualified agricultural scientists with whom the mission became acquainted during the tour. Such scientists are doing excellent research work in a number of fields, he said, and their interest in receiving technical cooperation from the U.S. often pertains to very specific areas of research rather than to agriculture in general.

Mr. Kepner reported an appreciable lag between research findings and their actual application on the farm, but he also noted general recognition on the part of all governments of the need for agricultural extension-type services to bridge the gap between research and the practices of the cultivators. He said that most countries have some knowledge of, and view with respect, the advancements made in the U.S. through making technical knowledge available to rural areas.

As a result of the trip, preliminary steps have been taken to enable cooperative projects in technical agriculture between the U.S. and several of the countries visited. Present plans call for cooperation with Iran in the development of agricultural extension and research, cooperation with Ceylon in an agricultural extension program to increase the efficiency of rice production, and cooperation with Pakistan in improving agricultural extension work. This department has recently sent two specialists to the Philippine to cooperate in agricultural extension and plant disease control work, and two specialists to Thailand to assist with plant breeding and soils improvement work. These projects, of a "Point IV" nature, are being carried out under Public Law 402, administered under the U.S. program of international technical cooperation.

Dr. Moore during the latter part of his travel joined forces with the mission of R. Allen Griffin, former Economic Cooperation Administration executive in China, which has just returned from Southeast Asia.

STORE MODERNIZATION CENTER SET FOR N.Y.

NEW YORK—Plans for the establishment of the first Store Modernization Center, aimed at centralizing interest in an annual $2 billion market for new store equipment and building materials, have been announced by John W. H. Evans, director of the Store Modernization Institute here, sponsor of the Store Modernization Shows held the past three years.

The center will house permanent exhibits of store modernization materials. Exhibits will be open five days a week throughout the year to executives of retail stores and store architects and designers and builders engaged in the modernizing of stores, one of the most active building classifications in America.

Clinics and forums will be held monthly and will present discussions by leading architects, designers, store executives and equipment manufacturers on such topics as design and layout, displays and fixturing and merchandise handling techniques.

In addition to housing permanent exhibits, the Store Modernization Center will also provide office space for sales representatives of out-of-town manufacturing concerns interested in reaching this field.

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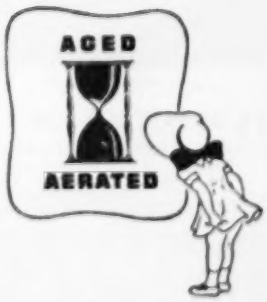

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International Clearing Agency for Movement of Surplus Foods Urged

LONDON—Addressing the fourth annual meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers at Saltsjoebaden near Stockholm, Sweden, Dr. H. H. Hannam of Canada, federation president, stressed the urgent necessity of making surplus food available to people in need of it. He said that if surpluses are to be moved into world markets at reduced prices, it should be done by an international agency.

Dr. Hannam declared that the federation was disappointed at what he called the negligible progress made by member governments of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in translating into action the principles agreed upon at the Hot Springs conference. These governments, he claimed, failed to make surplus production available to people in need.

Surpluses have already reached the burdensome stage in some countries and threaten to do so in others, he said. There is a growing temptation to unload these at any price, Dr. Hannam added. All producers stand to lose heavily in any competitive dumping, he continued.

There is a worldwide trend toward declining agricultural prices and, in some cases, rising costs, Dr. Hannam warned. Should this become more pronounced, he added, it would drive producers to adopt restrictive programs which are the negation of the ideal of raising more food and sharing it effectively.

The representative of Australia declared that his country was worried at the prospect of surpluses which might eventually cause the downfall of the International Wheat Agreement. Japan, he revealed, was clamoring for Australian wheat but could not finance the purchase. He alleged that the International Monetary Fund had become so bound up in red tape that the FAO was impotent to assist the movement of surplus food to where it was needed.

Sir James Turner, president of the British National Farmers' Union, speaking for the U.K., said that Britain must produce more of her own food than before the war because her balance-of-payments position is such that she cannot afford the volume of imports on the pre-1939 scale. This will not be attained if world markets are disrupted by periodic surpluses which lead to restrictions in production, he said. The federation, Sir James declared, should collate all the information available and put forward proposals for treatment of the various commodities.

EGYPT PLANS TO BOOST ITS IMPORTS OF WHEAT

The director of the cereals section of the Egyptian Ministry of Supply has stated that the ministry hopes to import 600,000 metric tons (22 million bushels) of wheat during 1950-51. That total includes Egypt's International Wheat Agreement quota, which was increased recently from 290,000 to 400,000 tons (10.7 to 14.7 million bushels).

Should imports during 1950-51 reach the stated level, the total supply for the season would amount to approximately 1,860,000 tons (68.3 million bushels), based on current crop estimates and the estimated June 30 carryover, to meet maximum estimated needs of 1,500,000 tons (55.1 million bushels).

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GRIST OF GRINS

A couple of boys out in Iowa were discussing a severe drouth. One fellow had some wheat which he had managed to harvest.

"The drouth sure has made the wheat crop short this year."

"Short? Say I had to lather mine to cut it!"

◆ ◆ ◆

Bus driver (to little girl): "You're only six? When will you be seven?"

Little girl: "As soon as I get off the bus."

◆ ◆ ◆

"I just got out of prison this morning," a traveler told the man on the train who was sitting beside him. "It's going to be mighty tough facing old friends."

"I can sympathize with you," commiserated the other. "I'm just getting home from the state legislature."

◆ ◆ ◆

Smith: "Yes, our old friend Brown has gone to his everlasting rest."

Jones: "What? Did he get that government job after all?"

◆ ◆ ◆

A wealthy woman asked an assistant in the wool department of a big shop for instructions on how to make a dog's sweater.

"How big is the dog?" asked the salesgirl. The woman's illustrations were not very successful.

"Maybe you had better bring him in," suggested the girl.

"Oh, I can't do that," said the woman. "It's to be a surprise for him."

◆ ◆ ◆

The fall semester had begun and Prof. Nixworthy opened his physics class with a problem which he thought would challenge the imagination of his students. "If molecules can be split into atoms and atoms can be broken into electrons, can electrons be broken up into any smaller unit?"

A sleepy student in the rear of the room raised his hand and called out, "You might try mailing them in a package marked 'Fragile.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

"A Boston maid told me the dog she had was an Expectorator. I asked her what sort of breed that was, since I had never heard of it, and she replied, 'No doubt he is what you would call a Spitz.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

A farmer's barn burned down and the agent for the insurance company, explaining the policy that covered the structure, told him that his firm would build another barn of similar size instead of paying the claim in cash. The farmer was furious. "If that's the way your company does business," he exploded, "you can just cancel the insurance policy on my wife."

◆ ◆ ◆

Two Irishmen, one accompanied by his wife, met on the street.

Said Pat to Mike, "Let me present me woife to yez."

"No, thanks," replied Mike, "Oi got wan o' me own."

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Aug. 28-30 — American Soybean Assn.; Hotel Leland, Springfield, Ill.; sec.-treas., George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

Sept. 15-16—Virginia Bakers Council; Natural Bridge Hotel, Natural Bridge, Va.; exec.-sec., Harold R. Wilder, 812 Life Insurance Co. of Virginia Bldg., Richmond, Va.

Sept. 17-19—Southern Bakers Assn., retail and wholesale exposition; Atlanta Municipal Auditorium, Atlanta; sec., E. F. Cline, 705 Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta 3.

Sept. 24-26—Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn. and Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Assn., joint convention, Kansas City (Mo.) Municipal Auditorium; headquarters, Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn., Hotel Muehlebach; sec., Don F. Clark, 100 Merchants Exchange Bldg., St. Louis 2; headquarters, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Assn., Hotel President; sec., D. A. Meinershagen, Higginsville, Mo.

Oct. 1-3—Kentucky Master Bakers Assn., Inc.; Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky.; sec., M. J. Fickenscher, 919 Monmouth St., Newport, Ky.

Oct. 6-7—Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Assn., convention, and Nutrition conference in cooperation with Pennsylvania State College; Hotel Brunswick, Lancaster, Pa.; sec., Jess P. Humpton, 28 E. Orange St., Lancaster.

Oct. 7—Intermountain District, Association of Operative Millers, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Oct. 12-14—District 9, Association of Operative Millers, New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash., sec., Francis R. King, 904 Miller St., Seattle 2.

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